Commerce

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 26 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924 NUMBER 3

## Reducing the Cost of Labor

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There is a mill using Amalol and Gluantine in your vicinity. Write us for its name and the names of many other users of these products. Let one of our experts show you in your plant how scientific warp dressing will aid in getting quality weaving.
No obligation. Write

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*Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry*

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Being the pioneers in the manufacture of **Thin Boiling Starches**, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

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# *Starch*

HOUGHTON

# HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER

*An Advertisement by Chas. E. Carpenter*

HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is the last word in this character of product. It is new, yet not revolutionary. It possesses all of the merits of the softeners and tallow products which have gone before, plus those niceties of refinement or improvements which make the up-to-the-minute product which it is. It is the result of evolution rather than of recolution. It is the natural consequence of years of experience and unsparing research.

It is one thing to add the desired weight to the yarn in the size and quite another to carry that weight through every process to the finished cloth. HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER will actually do this. And it will do it better than any other product.

How do we know this?

The Houghton Research Staff obtained the cooperation of six friendly mills, and it was agreed to make an extensive practical test of the principle products used in combination with the starch and size in the conditioning process. But to identify these products only by number, so that in the operation there would be no prejudice on the part of those making the practical test.

The result was 100 per cent in favor of HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER.

The reader will thus appreciate that HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is not a theoretical or laboratory product, but one which has been perfected with the aid and cooperation of the practical mill man.

Not the least of the important properties possessed by this product is its ability to add additional strength to the warp and thus reduce breakage to a minimum heretofore unheard of. This is due to the extraordinary penetrating power and adhesive strength of the CONDITIONER.

It carries the size into the heart of the warp and holds it there, while it also holds the fibres tighter together.

The bleaching and finishing process which reveals the defects of the older type of softeners has no terrors for HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER, for by its use the defects so generally developed by these processes are reduced to an inconsequential item.

When we were seeking a name for this improved product, for it is an improved product rather than a new one, a mill man suggested that we call it MILL HAPPINESS, as he claimed that it would relieve the average mill man of his greatest worries and make mill life for everyone happier all around.

We might have adopted the suggestion were it not for the fact that the name might mislead some to believe that the product was a quack remedy or secret compound. We are more than anxious that the mill man should realize that we are not dealers in nostrums. Our products are the result of scientific research and not compounds composed of a little of this and a little of that put together by some rule or thumb method.

HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is a product which the mill man has wanted for years. At times the softeners and tallow products have come close to supplying the want only to fail in some one or more important detail. This product fails in none.

We feel that a personal interview with one of our representatives will be far more satisfactory than correspondence on this product, and therefore we would suggest that you 'phone or drop a note to the nearest address given below, so that the next time our representative goes over your territory he will make it a point to call on you.

'Phone or write the note now, while it is fresh in your memory.

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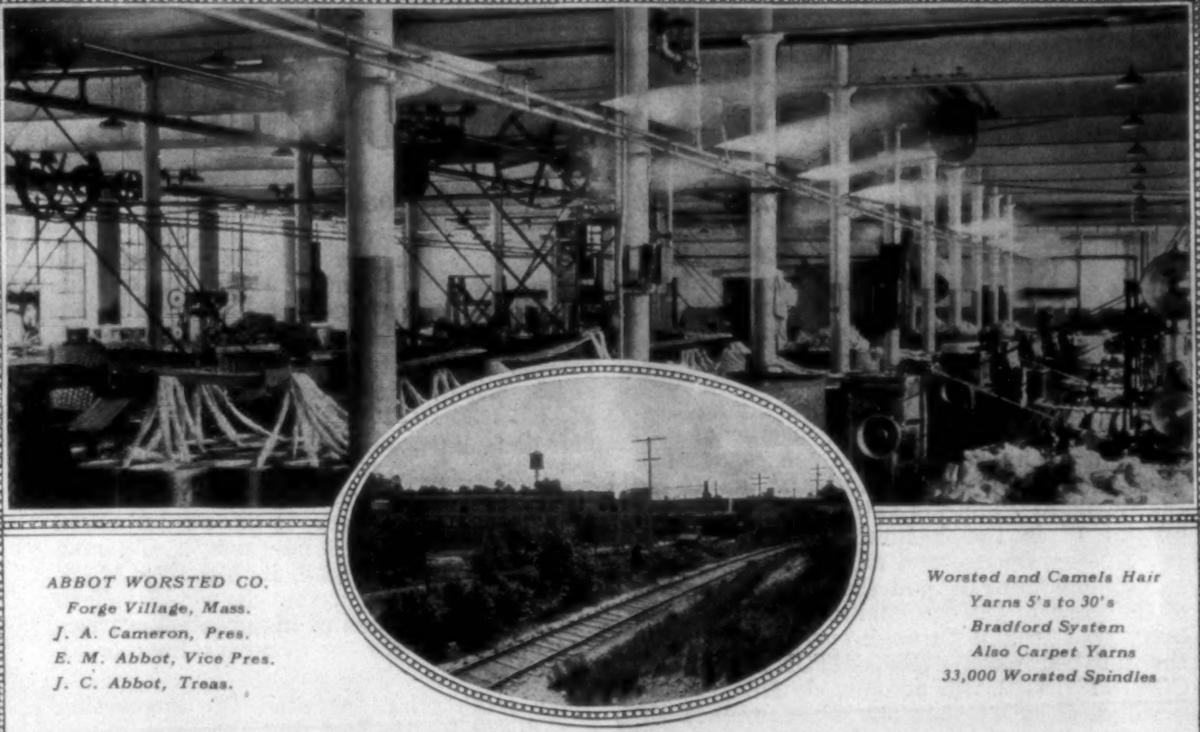

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Anybody who has anything to do with cotton or worsted spinning knows how to kill static. Knows—has known for many years—that moisture will do it. Knows that even dampening the floor will help—or steam vapor turned into the room.

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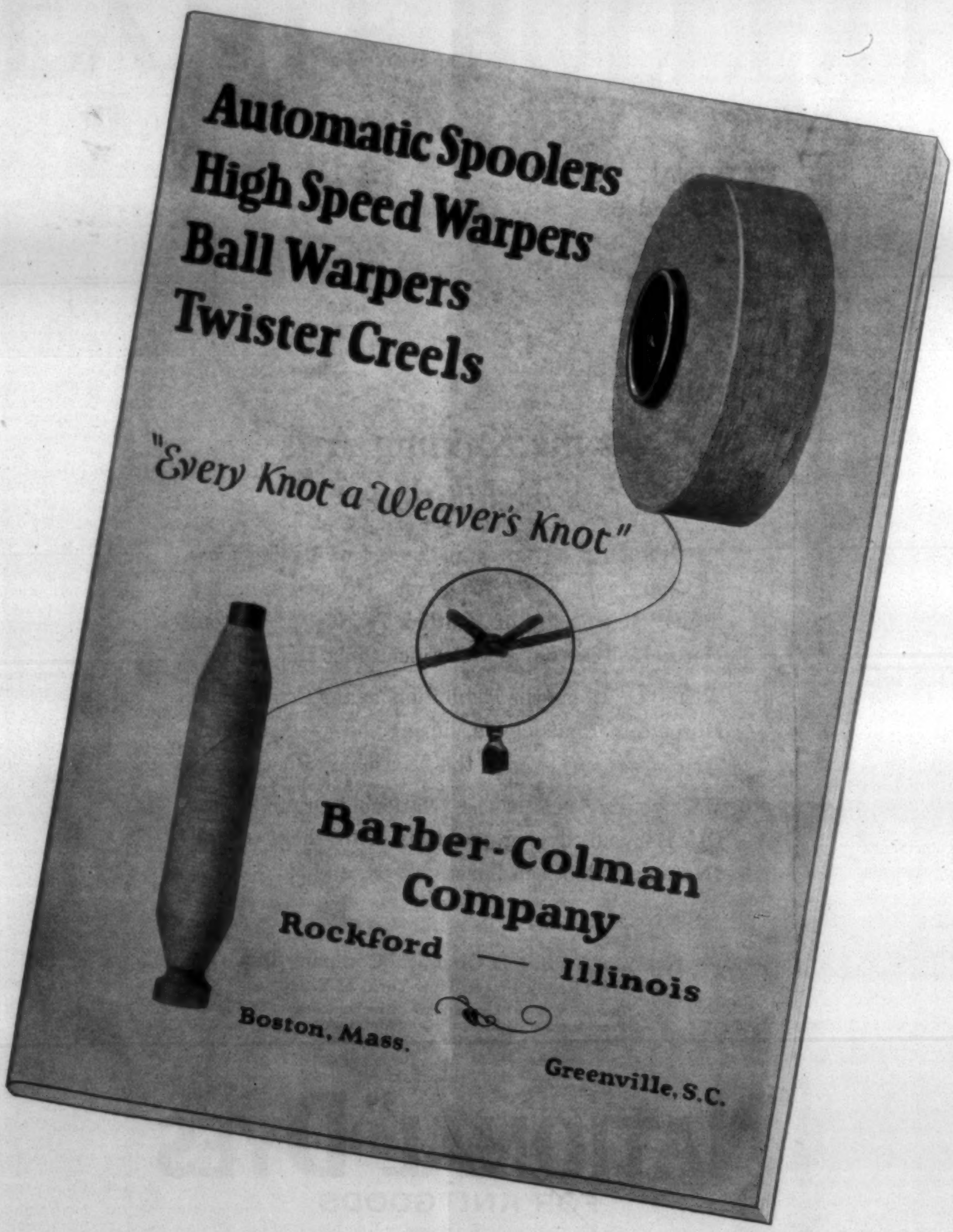

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FOR KNITGOODS

NATIONAL N DYES

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 26 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924 NUMBER 3

# *Massachusetts Losing Her Textile Supremacy*

MASSACHUSETTS is in grave danger of losing its supremacy among the States in the production of cotton textiles. It has already been displaced by Southern States in nearly every branch of the cotton industry. The handicaps of higher living costs, higher wages, greater power costs, longer hauls of raw materials and restrictive labor legislation, are gradually having its effect. Massachusetts cannot today meet the competition of the South in the textile industry and pay a fair return to invested capital. Such is an impossibility.

These facts are clearly established in a secret report on the conditions in the textile industry of Massachusetts prepared by the Department of Labor and Industries after a long and exhaustive survey and submitted to the Governor and Executive Council. The report was placed on file without being made public on January 2 of this year by order of his Excellency and its existence first became known to the public when it was referred to during a legislative hearing on Southern cotton competition by Senator Charles P. Rowland, of Reading, chairman of the committee on labor and industry.

A feature of the situation in which Massachusetts now finds itself, although not mentioned in the report, is that many of the improved methods of manufacturing cotton goods, which have made possible the growth of the industry in the South were devised by men who had received their education in textiles in the Massachusetts textile schools and practically at the expense of the State. Many of these men are now at the head of Southern cotton mills and are taking the industry away from the State of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts has maintained three textile schools for years, the Lowell Textile School, the New Bedford Textile School, and the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River.

They were established by the State and are maintained at large expense to help the industry. Students from various parts of the country and several foreign countries are given their education, the only charge being a modest tuition fee.

The report in question was prepared under the direction of Brigadier General E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner of labor and industries, as the result of an executive order in June, 1922. The order directed a thorough investigation of the textile situation.

The order directed that a report be made to the Governor and executive council "as soon as possible." It also provided that a further report might be made with recommendations for legislation, to the General Court, not later than the first Wednesday in January, 1923. A preliminary report was made on September 15, 1922, when it was announced that an amicable settlement of the Lawrence strike had been effected. No report was made to the Legislature in 1923 and no recommendations for legislation were filed.

One very important provision was omitted from the order. No appropriation was made and there were no funds available from other sources to carry on the work. It was necessary, therefore, for the department to make the survey in addition to its regular work, which made the task more difficult and took more time. The final report was completed about the middle of 1923 and sent to the Governor and Executive Council. It was carefully studied and a brief summary was prepared by Ollendorf of West Medford. The report, which, replete with charts, maps and masses of statistics, comprises a volume of considerable size, was finally placed on file on January 2. As no provision had been made in the form of an appropriation, it was impossible to publish it.

On Wednesday last, Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, appeared before the legislative committee on labor and industry, and urged favorable action on a measure for which he had petitioned, to provide for a thorough investigation of the Textile Industry. He argued that the industry is in a bad way in Massachusetts, that thousands of employees are idle and in want, and that thousands of others are employed but a part of the time. During the hearing he was asked by Senator Howard if he had read the report of the Department of Labor and Industries containing an extensive survey of the situation. He replied he had never heard of it. Senator Howard said he had seen it in the files of the Governor and Executive Council. It developed that he was one of the few persons who knew such a report existed.

It was brought out that neither organized labor nor the textile interests were particularly anxious to have wide publicity on the report, which was a clear, cold, statement of facts. Labor objected to portions concerning Massachusetts labor laws, which set forth that these laws are the greatest handicap suffered by the Massachusetts mills in their competition with the mills of the South. The textile interests were not anxious to have the word sent out broadcast that the industry in Massachusetts is in a bad way, fearing that it might be detrimental to their credit.

The summary prepared by Councillor Ollendorff is reproduced herewith:

"At your request I am handing you below a brief summary of the 'Report on Conditions in the Textile Industry' in our State by the Department of Labor and Industries, which I read with a great deal of interest and which gives unbiased information very important to the welfare of our State. The report refers particularly to the cotton industry, but a great deal of the detail also applies to the woolen industry, which together form not only the largest and most important industry in the Commonwealth but our State up to the present time surpasses that of any other in the production of textiles.

"Almost one-quarter of the cotton goods manufactured in the United States in 1921 were produced in this State. It is, therefore, not only necessary that labor be paid good wages and treated fairly, but that capital invested should be paid proper returns.

"The competition from Southern mills is becoming more severe and the increase in cotton goods manufactured in the South has been at a much more rapid rate than in our State.. At present the competition is confined chiefly to the manufacture of coarse yarns and medium grade of goods. The South has many advantages over our State in the manufacture of cotton goods. Improved methods of manufacturing cotton goods have removed a great many former technical difficulties which have made it impossible to manufacture successfully in the South. While lower wages are paid in the South, the cost of living is also considerably lower there. The average wage paid per hour in our State is forty-one cents compared with thirty-two and one-half in Virginia mills, twenty-nine and one-quarter in North Carolina mills, twenty-four cents in Georgia mills, twenty-three cents in South Carolina and twenty-one cents in Alabama mills, showing approximate average hourly earnings of forty-one per cent less in the South than here. It is to be considered, however, that employees in our State are more efficient than in the South and for this reason it will be some time before the finer yarns and cloth are made in the South, although there is rapid progress along that line, and since this report was issued an immense amount of Northern capital has been invested in Southern mills and is continuing at a rapid rate.

"The report shows also that Southern mills are operated by hydro-electric power of the latest type and power is produced cheaper than where coal is used. The Southern mills being nearer the supply of cotton is also in their favor, especially where freight rates have been so decidedly increased.

"In our State the working hours for women and children is limited to forty-eight hours per week, nine hours per day. These hours are ideal for the health and happiness of the employees, but they are somewhat of a handicap to meet Southern competition where there is practically no limitation of working hours. There are other restrictions of labor in our State, such as guards for machinery, licensing of engineers and firemen and workmen's compensation, which other States do not have and which, of course, are a very good thing, but an additional expense.

"A few Southern States have some restrictions as to working hours per week, night or day, is the restriction in one or two States. When occasion requires in some Southern States spindles are operated on a two-shift basis as many as one hundred and five hours per week as against a maximum of forty-eight hours in Massachusetts.

"The mills in the South are smaller and located in small communities so that the operatives and managers come into closer contact with each other and work with more real co-operation between employer and employee. It is also claimed that in the South mills located in smaller communities paid less taxes because the cost of government is less.

"In 1921, North Carolina outranked

(Continued on Page 34)

# Testing Cotton Yarns

By Dixie Weaver.

YARN may have to be tested for its counts, strength, elongation to breaking point, elasticity, twist, evenness, cleanliness and moisture. It may have to be tested from a woven sample, the bobbin, the spool, the quill, the warp, the cop, or the beam. Considering the yarn to be tested to be in the condition most frequently furnished for this purpose; that is, the condition in which it has left the spinning machinery, it may be well to consider: first, the most suitable length of material to use for a test to arrive at an accurate result; second, what are the differences to be found in the count of a yarn when various lengths are tested; third, the effects of testing the material from various parts of a quill or bobbin and to note what differences, if any, exist; fourth, the most suitable method of measuring the yarn, the tension to be put on during reeling and the effect on the length of yarn reeled, due to tension and possibly the speed of reeling.

Yarn is tested for its counts by measuring off a certain length, from the weight of which the count can then be readily calculated. For example, let us consider the testing of cotton yarns. The standard length for testing cotton yarn is the skein of 120 yards, which equals (840÷120=7) 1/7 of a hank, and which is measured by the warp reel, the circumference of which is 54 inches, or 1½ yards. Therefore, 80 revolutions of this reel produce 120 yards, the completion of which is indicated by the ringing of a bell. There are also smaller reels built, measuring only 36 inches in their circumference. The wrap reel are built to handle from four to seven skeins. Be careful to have a uniform tension and traverse during winding, the same having an important effect upon the result of the test.

The yarn reels built by the Brown & Sharp Co. are made entirely of metal so that dampness will not affect them. The dial of the machine is graduated into 120 parts, indicating the number of yards reeled from each spindle. A desirable feature when reeling fine yarns is found in the correct alignment of the yarn guides and spindles. The extra length of yarn guides is of use in increasing the friction upon the yarn by taking a half turn or more around them. The automatic feed motion lays the yarn flat upon the reel, thus securing accurate and uniform measurements.

When the count of one bobbin only has to be ascertained, the reel is then stopped at the completion of 120 yards run and the thread passes through the next guide eye in the traverse rail, and so on, until the required number of skeins has been wound on the reel. This operation which involves additional attention is in some reels done by the measuring motion. When in action, the latter causes a rod to rotate, which is provided with a series of stops arranged spirally around its circumference, and of a number corresponding with that of the number of skeins to be wound. For every part of a revolution made by this rod, the guide through which the thread passes moves one step forward, the operation being repeated until the full wrap has been made.

After the yarn has been measured it must be weighed and the count calculated. The small Troemer grain scales are almost exclusively used in cotton mills. On this particular scale, the beam is graduated to 20 grains with sub-divisions in 1/10 grains. The scale will weigh one pound by tenths of grains, or one seven one thousandth part of one pound avoirdupois, rendering it especially well adapted for use in connection with yarn reels, for the numbering of yarn from the weight of hank, giving the weight in grains to compare with tables which one can readily prepare, or the builders of the scale will furnish.

For an accurate weighing nothing is better than a chemical balance, equipped with weights graded to 1/100 grains. This plan, however, does not lend itself to the every-day practice of a cotton mill or office, therefore, special balances have been designed to allow one to rush this work, that is ascertaining counts of yarn without having to calculate, using a standard length of skein, or a certain number of yards of yarn for the test. An apparatus of this kind, a sizing balance or quadrant is made by several companies in the United States. It is equipped with a direct reading scale. A combined cotton and worsted scale, as well as a combined cotton, wool and worsted scale can also be furnished.

The clearness of the numbering of the scales of such an apparatus depends upon the size of the lever, the length of the yarn to be tested or weighed, as well as the amount of numbers, desired on the scale. It will be found advisable not to plan too many numerals or divisions on one scale nor to use very low counts, except the latter is absolutely necessary, since indicating these low counts is influencing the clearness of indicating the high counts of yarn on the scale. Provided low and high counts are necessary to be tested on one apparatus of this kind, it will be found advisable to divide the numbers on the two scales, using for the coarse counts less lengths of yarn for weighing, compared to when testing high counts of yarn. As will be readily understood, the lever suspension of this apparatus must be very sensitive. If the yarns are sized they should be washed and dried previous to weighing, to obtain true counts.

The old fashioned methods of testing yarns for strength and stretch by testing on the hand driven machine has long since been superseded by the mechanically driven appliances which enable mathematical exactitude to be obtained in the place of mere guesswork.

Mechanical tests, systematically carried out, are very important, since by their aid any differences between yarns can be immediately detected, and the mere fact that a buyer is in a position to adequately test all his material, is the greatest preventative against fraud. By carefully recording the results obtained by systematic testing, reliable data can be obtained showing how the conditions of manufacture and variations in the quality of the raw material effect the yarn; the effect of any variations in the blending of the raw stock; the correct amount of twist necessary to give a maximum of strength at the same time that the thread yields the other qualities suitable for the purpose to which the yarn is to be put; the result of any process of treatment, such as bleaching, dyeing, sizing, mercerizing, etc.

The machine, for testing the strength of yarn is commonly known as the vertical yarn tester. A skein of yarn (120 yards) from the reel is placed on the two spools of the apparatus, the lower spool is caused to descend by operating the power drive provided on the testing machine. Thereupon the upper spool pulls around a small drum, into which a weighted lever is bolted, thus causing the weight to travel outward and pull against the yarn until the latter breaks, at which point the weight is supported by a curved rack. A sector on the drum moves a finger in front of the dial on which is engraved a scale of pounds representing the dead weight pull.

Elasticity or stretch is measured by means of two small scales of inches engraved on the pillow opposite the upper and lower spools. Thus the distances traveled by the two spools during the making a stretch test can be observed. Suppose the upper spool to travel 1¼ inches, while the lower one moves 2¾ inches, then the difference is 1½ inches, or a total of three inches upon the length of the skein, the latter being doubled on the spools. The skein being 54 inches the stretch is equal to 3×100=300÷54=5.56 per cent.

The defect of this system of testing lies in the difficulty experienced in getting all the threads at a uniform tension before the test commences. Owing to the threads being bunched together when placed on the spools, there is a liability of the strain being applied to some threads before others, this defect being increased if the reeling of the yarns is at all uneven. Unless there is some mechanical method of ensuring that the same tension is put on each thread at the commencement of the test, as in the single thread testing machine, there is no security that the test is fair and accurate; also, when such a large number of threads are tested at one operation, no idea can be formed of the variations in the strength and stretch of the same thread at different parts. For these reasons it is probable that skein testing, which is so largely practiced, will be gradually superseded by single or double thread testing.

Some of the single and double strength testing machines are elaborate and capable of giving accurate results, but they are costly, and consequently not readily available for ordinary mill use. Others again are handy, and make to bear the ordinary wear and tear of mill use, besides having the merit of moderate cost.

The apparatus for accurately testing the strength of single threads consists essentially of two jaws, between which a given length of thread can be suspended in such a manner that when testing a number of threads the initial tension on each thread is the same; a mechanism for moving one of the jaws is in a line with the thread always at a uniform rate; means of measuring the stretch of the thread up to the breaking point as well as the load or weight under which the thread breaks.

When making tests, no matter what apparatus is used, note should be taken as to whether the breakage of the thread causes a clear fracture of the fibres, as in an uneven thread the fibres may be liable to slip from each other in the thick parts. Ten or twenty tests should be made from as many bobbins or quills, and the average found; at the same time a note should be made of the amount of variation. Other things being equal, the quality and holding power of the fibres of which a thread is composed, as well as the evenness of the thread, will indicate by the results of the tests for strength and stretch. Although this method of testing a single or double thread is the one most commonly practiced, it is thought by some, not to give the best average results, inasmuch as the strength of the stronger threads is not taken into account, and possible only a percentage of the weaker. What the best test gives, they claim, is merely the approximate strength of an unknown quantity of weaker thread.

The turns of twist required in twisted yarns varies according to their ultimate use, from hard twisted sewing yarns to soft twisted knit yarns; so does also vary in single yarns. Before considering the twists that custom recommends, in order to obtain these different results, it is necessary to consider the effect the variously twisted singles impart to produce the desired solidity and resistance to breaking strain, while conserving its elasticity. If the twist is not sufficient in the single there will be a slippage of the fibres over one another; if the twist is too much the yarn will be dry and harsh to the feel. It is necessary, therefore, in order to obtain a strong and sufficiently elastic yarn, to take a medium course in twist.

The twist of different numbers, spun from the same material, are proportional to the square root of the numbers. But it is evident that the length of the fibres will exercise considerable influence on the strength and elasticity, and must, therefore, have an influence upon the twist. If, for example, an overseer gives a twist of 25 turns per inches to a single yarn made from 1 inch staple cotton, the twist should be different for a staple of 1¼ inches. A twist of 25 turns per inch in the case of a one-inch staple indicates a twist of 25 turns per length of fibre. This yarn being found suitable in strength and elasticity with turns of 25, the question may arise to ascertain the turns necessary to get the same strength and elasticity from fibres of 1¼ inches in staple. It may be stated that, all other conditions being equal, the twist should be inversely proportional to the length of the fibres and the standard for twist is based on this idea.

For the mill superintendent, a knowledge of the influence wielded by twist, not only in the finished thread, but also in the single yarn used, is of considerable importance especially when dealing with the higher qualities of yarns and fabric.

The twists of the ply yarns is almost invariably in the direction reverse to the single; it is evident therefore that some portion of the twist in the single yarn is removed during the subsequent twisting operations, at an intermediate stage so that twist will have been taken out of the single that a state of equilibrium will have been reached between the twist in the single and that of the doubled yarn. Actually this balance will occur when the ply yarn has received 11 to 12 turns per inch. In this condition the thread contains only the turns required for a very soft thread, and in this condition it will be soft and pliant, but it will not be of the strength and elasticity for most purposes.

The question then arises: Is it advantageous to increase the single twist until the balance of twist approximates to the finished twist independently of the single twist.

A harder twisted single will make a stronger thread at all doubling twists from 11 to 30 turns; it will be more compact and elastic. The softer twisted single will be weaker in the soft and medium ply twists, but will rapidly gain in strength, until in extra hard twists it would be as strong as the previous single.

Knowing the use to which the yarn is to be put, it remains a question to be solved whether it is of advantage for the overseer to put more twist in the single yarn for various reasons, but as a rule, he is only governed, so far as twist is concerned, by the least amount he can put into insure good running work in the spinning room and to produce a yarn somewhere near the strength required.

The ascertaining of the actual twist of the single, however, is as simple a matter as that of testing the ply yarn for twist. In the case of single yarn, not more than one inch in length should be tested at one operation, while with plied yarns 10 inches should be the least length used. If the staple of the material used in the single thread is less than one inch, it is better to reduce the setting of the twist tester to approximately the length of the staple, since the loose ends of the fibres have an objectionable way of retwisting on one another.

The twists employed, as mentioned before, must be in accordance with the result it is desired to obtain in the finished yarn. There is a fairly standard list, although the twister overseer will rarely use a constant multiplier with the square root of the counts.

The twist which is put in yarn in order to bind the fibres together, not only affects the handle, strength and wearing property of a yarn or fabric, but also has a considerable influence upon its appearance, more particularly in connection with such fabrics in which any form of twill line is brought out. Generally just sufficient twist is inserted to enable the threads to withstand the strain in weaving. More turns per inch are required in fine yarns than in coarse and for short than for long fibred materials, while warp yarns are mostly harder twisted than filling. The twist while strengthening the yarn, makes it harder and reduces its lustre, to many fabrics the necessary firmness of structure is imparted by the warp and softness by the filling. For special purposes yarns are twisted more or less than the normal, for example novelty yarns, according to the effect desired.

As mentioned before, threads which are perfectly alike in quality and counts, but vary in their twist, may produce a fabric quite different from each other. Therefore, when desiring to produce a yarn similar in appearance to another yarn, the average number of turns per inch must be found.

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## British Spinners Vote for Short Time in American Section.

British spinners of cotton have voted by an overwhelming majority to organize short time, that is, 26¼ hours per week, in the American section. It appears that many of the cotton mills are not in the best financial position and some firms on the Oldham Exchange list were quoted very low last week, Trade Commissioner Hugh D. Butler.

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## Japanese Silk Goods Exported From Kobe.

The exports of Japanese silk goods from Kobe in the calendar year 1923 are reported by Japanese press dispatches to have included 560,000 pounds of habutae, valued at Y16,626,000; 9,700,000 yards of Shantung silks worth Y12,437,000; and 1,577,000 at Y16,626,000; 9,700,000 yards of Shantung silks worth Y12,437,000; and 1,577,000 yards of crepe de chine and silk crepe with a value of Y2,893,000.

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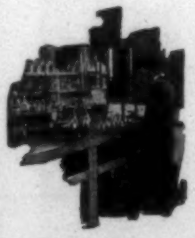
You can't tell belting quality by appearance



*All of our leather is tested by both chemical analysis and physical tests before it is admitted to our factory.*

There is only one way to tell belting quality before you place the belts on the pulleys. There is only one way to compare quality of leather belts in advance of purchase.

That way is the Chicago Belting pre-tested method—a method based on the test rating of leather belts.

You cannot buy belts on appearance. Even experts who handle belting leather all of their lives cannot always do that. Inferior belting leather more often than not has a fine appearance as the surface has been treated especially for that purpose.

That largest buyers of belting in the United States buy their belts by the pre-tested method—and secure a quality of belting obtainable in no other way.

Chicago Belting **pre-tested** leather belting is made to exact specifications from the finest of belting leather. The quality is maintained and the standardization is completed thru the assistance of modern scientific testing methods utilizing a complete chemical laboratory and specially built testing machines. The exact test of every piece of leather in any of our belts is known in advance and a uniformity of quality not heretofore obtainable is assured. The exact test rating of each Chicago Belting pre-tested belt **is guaranteed.**

Our Company has for two generations religiously strived to produce the highest quality of leather transmission belting known. In taking the lead in the scientific production of pre-tested leather belting we have realized an objective of years standing—the supplying of truly standardized qualities that would give to belt buyers a new and higher belting value.

The pre-tested method is very simple. You can easily apply it to any belts you buy. There is no other way of determining belting value before purchase. There is no other way of buying to such advantage to your company. We would be glad to tell you all about it.

*A photograph of our tensile strength testing machine and two of our inspectors. Nothing is left to hazard or to guess work in making pre-tested leather belts.*

**Chicago Belting Company**
Manufacturers of Leather Belting
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Please send me without charge or obligation an account of your pre-tested methods of belt buying and belt making.

Firm ____________________
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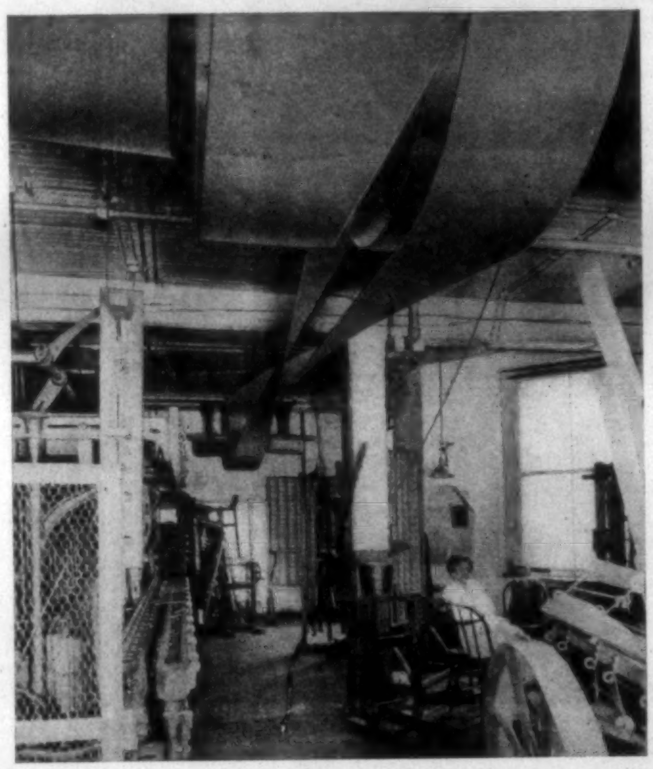
**Forty Years of Faithful Service**



Here is a Ladew Flintstone that has been on the job forty years. Through all this long life of service it has carried the load in a textile mill where uninterrupted performance is a great consideration.

Edward R. Ladew Company, Inc., has been making leather belting since 1835, and today the name "Ladew" stands in the very front rank among the successful belting manufacturers of the world. This position, won by adherence to high business ideals which have placed the user's satisfaction first at all times, is being maintained in every department of the Ladew organization.

**Edward R. Ladew Co.**
INCORPORATED
29 Murray Street, New York

# WHO'S WHO
AMONG
# TEXTILE SALESMEN

### CHAS. W. ALLISON.
(General Equipment Co.)

Chas. W. Allison was the founder and is the active force in the General Equipment Company of Charlotte.

He entered the pipe covering game in 1906 as the cashier of the Charlotte branch of the Phillip Carey Company and was later promoted to assistant manager, which position he held until 1911, when he left to engage in another line of business.

CHAS. W. ALLISON.

He returned to their employment in 1916 and remained until he organized the General Equipment Company in 1919.

The prime object in its organization was the handling of asbestos and magnesia products but they have added other accounts.

In 1922, Chas. W. Allison was granted Trade Mark for Undabestos and the General Equipment Company has enjoyed a large business in that product, which is especially adapted for covering and insulating underground steam pipes. Undabestos is made in cellular form and is hard and water repellent.

A very active account handled by Mr. Allison through the General Equipment Company is the Page Steel & Wire Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., one of the largest fence companies in America. They control the exclusive right to manufacture wire from the Armco Ingot Iron.

Charlie Allison is essentially a salesman and his success and the success of the General Equipment Company has been due in a large measure to his livewire salesmanship and to his personality.

### AMASA ST. ONGE.
(Brown St. Onge Co.)

Amasa St. Onge, president and treasurer of the Brown St. Onge Company, of Providence, R. I., was born at Albion, R. I., on May 31, 1881.

AMASA ST. ONGE.

He entered the mill business as a card grinder in the Grinnell Mill at New Bedford, Mass., and then became second hand in carding at the Merrimack Mill, Lowell, Mass.

In order to better fit himself for his work, he entered the Lowell Machine Shops and spent two years on floor work, after which he became overseer of carding at the Oneta Yarn Mill at Utica, N. Y.

He then went on the road as trouble man on pickers and not only covered the United States and Canada but also England and Scotland.

While working in a little mill in the South he invented a guard to prevent split laps and in 1904 he founded the firm of Brown-St. Onge and spent nine months in experimenting and perfecting the now well known Brown-St. Onge Grid Bar.

Since founding his firm Mr. St. Onge has spent half of his time in the South, where he has developed a large circle of friends, but during the past two years has been forced to devote all of his time to his New England business.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills
Contains Complete data relative to Southern Mills
Pocket Size Revised Twice Yearly
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C

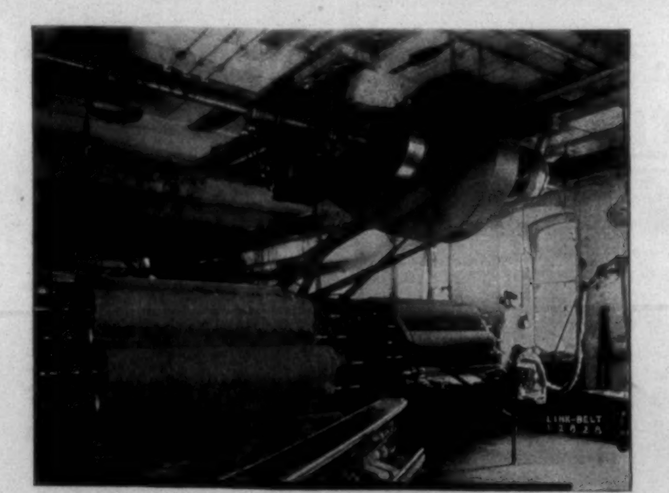
# *Textile Mill Standardizes on Silent Chains*

By ROBERT CALHOUN,
Chief Engineer, John and James Dobson, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOST of our silent chain drives have been running since 1914, and are still in fine shape in spite of overloads. Their positive drive of individual machines and groups eliminates the slip of belts, giving a corresponding increase in production. Layups due to breaks of the drive are unknown with chains.

Our company has four plants: the Falls Schuylkill Mill, which makes carpets and plush, blankets and cloth; the Bradford Mill, which makes dress goods; the Mt. Vernon and Sommerset Mills, which produce worsted yarn.

The machines in these mills were formerly driven from line shafting, but this system has been almost entirely replaced by individual and group drives from electric motors.



**Chains in Use Nine Years.**

At the Falls Schuylkill Mill we have the following silent chain drives:

10 7½ H. P. chains on spinning frames.

50 5 to 7½ H. P. chains on twisters.

On group drive of looms:

1 50 H. P. chain driving 63 looms.
1 25 H. P. chain driving 29 looms.
1 15 H. P. chain driving 20 looms.
1 25 H. P. chain driving five sets of worsted cards.
10 7½ H. P. chains driving spinning mules.
4 15 H. P. chains on dryers.
7 75 H. P. chain driving eight mules and one set of cards.
1 pair of 21-foot chains driving 625 KVA generator.

Except for the spinning frame drives, which are two years old, these drives have been in operation since 1914. Although they have been run steadily, with loads usually above their rated capacity, they are still in splendid shape.

**One Power Plant Replaces Eleven.**

Twenty-five more chain drives are needed and will be put in as soon as another generator is installed.

Formerly we had eleven engine rooms and boiler plants scattered around our mill. Now one central power plant furnishes all our power, and we have eliminated six engineers and ten firemen.

The efficiency of one large power plant is higher than that of several smaller plants. We have also got rid of a heavy friction load of line shafting which we formerly had to carry.

Silent chains are ideal for almost any drive. First, they give a positive drive. Second, any desired

(Continued on Page 35)

HAWK
Starch
for Satisfaction

THE UNIFORM THIN BOILING

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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| Boston | Charlotte, N. C. | Chicago |
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# *Handling Artificial Silk*

THE rapid development of the artificial silk industry has made everything relating to the handling of this material of special interest to weavers, knitters and others who are using it in the manufacture of textiles. The proper handling of the silk presents special problems differing from those involved in the handling of natural silk, cotton or wool yarns. This was the subject of a paper recently read at the University College, Nottingham, by A. L. Wykes, the representative of Schweiter, Ltd., of Horgen, Switzerland. A rapidly increasing number of manufacturers are using artificial silk in the various branches of the textile industry, the speaker said, and frequently they find some difficulty in working it up.

### Its Appearance.

The artificial product does not look very different from ordinary silk, the appearance suggesting that the machines which can work up cotton goods require little change for working up artificial silk. That is true, but only true if the supply of artificial silk to the machine satisfies certain requirements based on the special characteristics of the silk. Up to the advent of artificial silk, the winding of most yarns had been considered a necessary evil, and very little attention had been paid to this process. In recent times, however, it has been found that by winding the yarn correctly not only are subsequent operations facilitated, but the amount of waste has been very greatly decreased. The item of waste is of great importance, especially when dealing with expensive material. The high wages today also make the labor cost of even greater importance, and if economies in these operations are effected by perfect winding, the cost of production is correspondingly reduced. With these points in view I hope to impress upon you the advantages and the necessity of theoretically and practically perfect winding.

### Components of Thread.

A thread of artificial silk consists of a number of extremely fine filaments made from cellulose. It has considerable tensile strength, and can be stretched before breaking. It has, however, very little elasticity, or recovery from extension, and it is to this fact that most of the difficulties in working artificial silk have been due. Stretching deforms the filaments by splitting them, causing a bright streak in the finished fabric. It also decreases the denier size and ultimate strength of the yarn. Every time strain is put on artificial silk the denier size is reduced, and if the strain is irregular the finished fabric will consist of threads of many different sizes.

The second important point is that the thread must be subject to the least possible friction in the preparatory processes. The effect of pulling artificial silk under tension round a fixed surface or sharp angle is to flatten out and separate the filaments. In this condition friction very quickly wears the filaments out, breaking some of them and weakening the thread considerably. The appearance is also injured by the broken filaments giving a fuzzy finish to the final product. Most artificial silks absorb water until the diameter of the filament is increased about one-third. In this condition, a very small pull on the silk will stretch it greatly and reduce the size of the thread.

### Winding Requirements.

In winding yarn the requirements are:

1. Rapid unwinding.
2. Uniform tension during the unwinding, otherwise loops will form and breakage of yarn and needles will be frequent, while the fabric will be loosely knit in some places and tightly knitted in others.
3. Freedom from knots and slubs. The output of a knitting frame is large, but continual stops as a result of knots and slubs can make the production very low.
4. Undamaged fibers. Frequently artificial silk yarn is worn out before it is placed in the creel of the knitting frame.
5. Sufficient material to run the machines for long periods.

On these factors depend the producing efficiency of the machines and the number of machines the operator can mind. The package must be compact and closely wound. There must be no tendency to unroll when stored and moved, and the shape must be such that dust and fluff do not adhere to it.

### Unrolling Cheeses.

The old form of yarn supply was unrolling from flanged bobbins. This developed into the unrolling cross-wound cheeses. Both of these methods are commonly employed in other branches of the textile industry, but neither was the unwinding rapid enough nor the tension uniform enough to satisfy knitting manufacturers. The next development was the use of cross-wound cones with the yarn pulled off over-end. This allows for the delivery of yarn at very high speed, and the tension is almost perfectly uniform from the beginning to the end of the cone. It has two drawbacks—artificial silk is very smooth, and after the first few layers are wound on a cone, the succeeding layers do not bind together as in the case of wool, cotton, and even real silk, so that it sometimes happens that slipping of the layers takes place. Secondly, the ends of the cones hold fluff and dust which cannot be cleaned off, and

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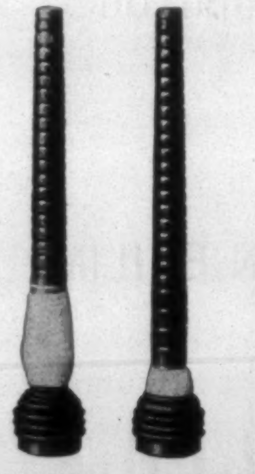
The Only Real, Reliable, absolutely fool proof, satisfactory "AUTOMATIC BUNCH BUILDER" on the market



Before Installation Holcomb Bunch Builder 50 yds. of waste

After Installation Holcomb Bunch Builder 10 yds. of waste

Our Guarantee

The "HOLCOMB" Automatic Bunch Builder is the result of years of development work by a practical mill man. It is fully perfected and has long been in successful operation in a score of mills. It is fool proof; has no wearing parts to get out of order; requires no oil; builds the bunch automatically only when the ring rail is lowered to doff; and requires absolutely no attention of the operator for setting or resetting. Remove the "personal element!" Remove the waste! Saves 80 per cent. Write now for our proposition.

*OVER 1,500 INSTALLATIONS NOW OPERATING*

Holcomb Bunch Builder Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

there is a danger of this dirt being carried into the needles. For these reasons bottle bobbins were developed. The yarn delivery can be at any speed, and there is no over running of the supply. The yarn tension in unwinding is quite uniform, and can be easily controlled. A bobbin 9¾" high by 3⅛" diameter at the base will hold one pound of artificial silk which is sufficient in many cases to supply a machine for several hours.

The next essential of good winding is uniform tension whether winding on bottle bobbins, braider quills, weft quills, or any other foundation. It must be borne in mind that tension and yarn speed vary together, i. e., an increase in yarn speed in general causes an increase in tension. This is of particular importance in winding packages of conical shape such as bottle bobbins.

In all of our machines, the yarn passes over a lightly sprung roller which compensates for all the irregularities in the winding or supply. It is a well-known fact that, because of the more uniform speed, many textile machines can be run faster when driven by electric motors than when the power is derived from gas and steam engines. This difficulty is, however, very greatly overcome by the use of a compensating spring arm which equallizes all variations of this sort as well as those in the machine itself. There must be no over-running of the supply bobbins and no vibration of the machine parts.

The second essential is that friction on the yarn must be as light as possible. A well-designed machine will have rollers wherever required to guide the silk and to prevent its running over stationary guides and sharp angles. The tension should be put on the silk at the source of the supply. In the case of unrolling bobbins this can be done by brakes on the spindles. In order to obtain large outputs, the machines must be as near fool-proof, and as semi-automatic as possible. Machines have been made which are quite automatic, but the cost prevents their having more than a very limited sale. What is required is that a machine or spindle should stop automatically in case of yarn entanglement or a loose or broken end, when the package being wound is completed or when the supply runs out.

### Dry and Warm.

Even with machines embodying these principles, there are certain things the operator must do to get the best results. Artificial silk should be kept dry and warm before winding. It should be spread out and exposed to the air for a few hours, and hanks should be carefully stretched and opened out before being placed on the swifts. When broken ends are pieced, a few feet of silk from each end should be cut off, and the knots should be placed on the largest diameter in the case of bottle bobbins; if allowed to run into traverse of the winding, they are liable to stick to adjacent layers, resulting in several layers or laps running off in a bunch, and generally interfering with the free running of the yarn.

Two methods of winding on bottle bobbins are employed in the knitting trade. The older method of winding consists of two operations:

a() From hank to flanged bobbin.
(b) From flanged bobbin to bottle bobbin.

For the first stage the ordinary winder is used in which the bobbin is pushed on a spindle driven by friction from a drum on the machine shaft. When the yarn becomes entangled the spindle slips, and the silk is not broken. This machine gives good results, particularly if the swift is placed above the spindle so that the entangled yarn pulls the bobbin away from the drum. Its chief defect is that the degree of slip is uncertain, and the output is low.

### Bottle Winder.

The second operation is done on an ordinary vertical or horizontal bottle winder which can be run at a fairly high speed, as there are not many entanglements of the silk wound on the supply bobbin. In the case of a bottle bobbin revolving at a constant speed, there is a continual variation in the speed of the yarn, owing to the varying diameter of the cone. The 9¾" bottle bobbin is the most useful size for most hosiery makers, and if the yarn speed at the base of the cone is 100 yards per minute, it is only 41½ yards per minute at the nose of the cone. As a result the tension on the yarn wound at the base will be much greater than the tension on the yarn wound at the nose. The spindle speed of most vertical bottle bobbin winders varies to give the yarn a more uniform speed and tension, but this adjustment is very crude and the variation is far too much. Artificial silk must never be subjected to jerks, and these vertical machines wind by jerks, the nose of the cone being slack. It follows that the foundation of the winding is soft. When the silk is pulled from the bobbin, several turns of the winding will frequently slip off at the same time, spoiling the finished fabric. There is no automatic stop motion or one that works very inefficiently so that the yarn is full of knots and the production is low.

### Winding Strain.

The silk is subject to two stages of winding strain, and one of them very severe. Often the yarn is nearly worn out before it is knit. Sometime ago I studied the effect of loading artificial silk to three quarters of its tensile strength, and from a great many observations I found that the ultimate strength was reduced by 6 per cent and the possible extension by 37 per cent. These figures clearly show that artificial silk should be manipulated as little as possible, and also how important it is to keep the tension as uniform as possible. It is the weak parts in the yarn which cause stoppages of the loom, the braiding machine, or the knitting frame.

(Continued on Page 32)

*These manufacturers of machinery and tools have installed McClave Combustion Equipment:*

N. K. Fairbanks Co.
Simonds Saws
Stanley Rule & Level Co.
Ingersoll-Rand Co.
National Sewing Machine Co.
International Harvester Co.
Oliver Chilled Plow Works
J. Wiss & Sons Co.

*—and many others*

*Industries whose Leaders Save with McClave Combustion Systems*

VI–MACHINERY and TOOLS

MODERN price competition and increasing labor costs in the machine tool, engine building and allied industries have made it essential that every possible economy in plant operation be practiced.

The men in responsible charge of these plants have recognized the importance of more efficient fuel burning equipment, as a factor in reducing costs. They were among the first to install McClave Combustion Appliances to burn the cheapest grades of coal with a high heat output.

McClave Products are made in the largest and most modernly equipped plant manufacturing stokers, grates, blowers and combustion accessories exclusively. They represent the highest standard in quality and fitness for the work for which they are intended. Rigid inspection and complete assembly in the shops avoid delays in erection.

You will find McClave Products consistently fair in price. Write us for catalogs giving complete description.

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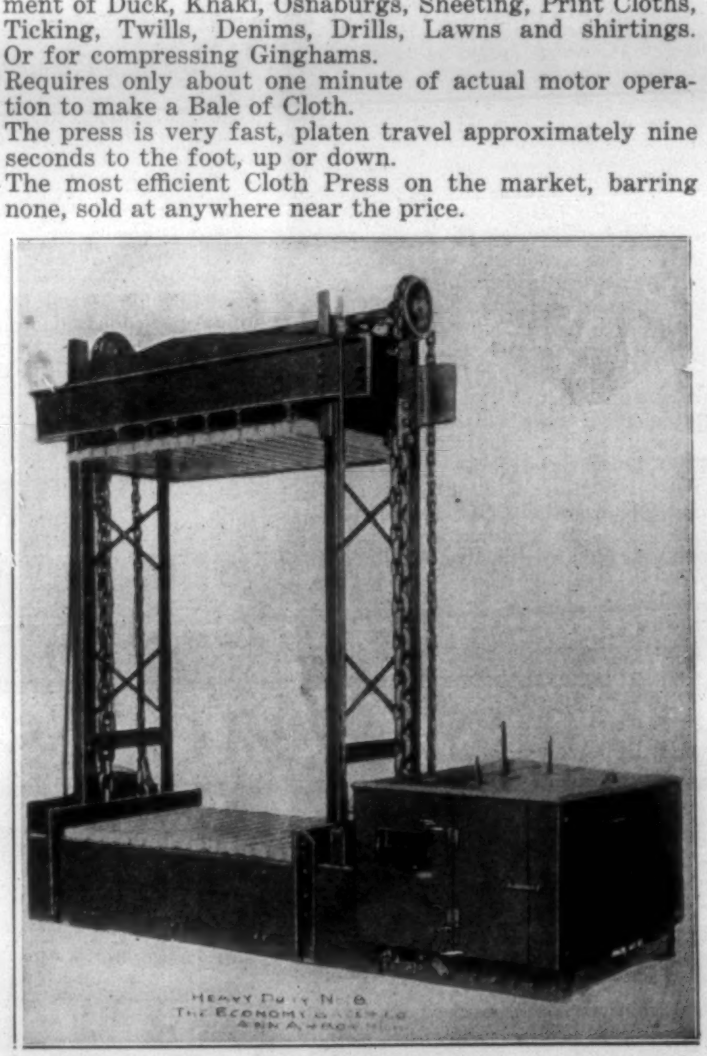
*McClave Hopper-Feed Hand Stoker, which embodies every combustion advantage of the best mechanical stokers and is much less costly. Simplicity, durability and a minimum of moving parts are outstanding features. Guaranteed to comply with all municipal smoke laws.*

McClave COMBUSTION SYSTEMS *for greater economy*

ALL STEEL
ECONOMY
FIRE PROOF
CLOTH PRESS
HEAVY DUTY NO. 258
PLATEN 50 x 36 INCH

This Economy Heavy Duty Cloth Press, No. 258, has a platen 50 x 36 inches. Platen travel of 72 inches.
Equipped complete with Direct Connected Electric Motor, capable of pulling up to 40 H. P. at highest torque.
This No. 258 Cloth Press will develop tremendous pressure, ample for the baling for Export and Domestic shipment of Duck, Khaki, Osnaburgs, Sheeting, Print Cloths, Ticking, Twills, Denims, Drills, Lawns and shirtings. Or for compressing Ginghams.
Requires only about one minute of actual motor operation to make a Bale of Cloth.
The press is very fast, platen travel approximately nine seconds to the foot, up or down.
The most efficient Cloth Press on the market, barring none, sold at anywhere near the price.



The press is right. The price is right.
One of the many advantages of this Economy Heavy Duty Cloth Press No. 258 is the fact that it maintains its maximum pressure indefinitely, until released. **Another feature** is the unlimited compressing platen stroke. In other words, platen will travel as low as is necessary to completely compress the bale, regardless of the third dimension, as the platen can go down to within four inches of compressing platform. Another feature is that the press is entirely self contained, requiring no cement foundation, pit, over head counter-shafting, chain connections, etc.
Chains are hand forged Swedish steel. Will stand over 50 per cent over load, a greater load than can be exerted by the motor pulling up to 40 H. P. torque.
Twenty-five years of experience in building Baling Presses, built on the same principle, have been concentrated on the development of this Cloth Press No. 258.
For particulars write
ECONOMY BALER CO.
Dept. S. T. Ann Arbor, Mich.

# *South American Cotton Goods Markets*

The market for cotton textiles in South America varies in the different countries. The Colombian prospects are not bright, as the markets are somewhat overstocked and higher prices tend to restrict the sales considerably. The Peruvian market demands low prices and American firms meet keen competition from British exporters. In several countries local manufacturers control the market for coarser goods. Chile took large quantities of cloth last year but at present stocks are fairly large in some lines.

**Brazilian Textile Outlook Good.**

The Brazilian cotton industry is at present growing rapidly, especially in the States of Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, and some of the Northern cotton States. The high duties on manufactured articles and the exchange situation have been a boon to domestic manufacturers, and have enabled them to secure a large margin of profit in many instances. The outlook for the textile market in 1924 for low priced goods is favorable provided the exchange improves. Stocks are quite low at the present time. Local manufacturers are printing the better class of patterns on cheap print cloth in order to compete with foreign manufacturers. — Assistant Trade Commissioner M. A. Cramer, Rio de Janeiro, January 4.

**Outlook for Colombian Market Poor.**

German textiles have again come in the market to a slight extent. Their quotations have been uniformly from 10 to 15 per cent under American, and heavy orders have been placed within the last three or four months. Deliveries, however, have been disappointing and importers have become hesitant about placing further orders.

A noteworthy development is that the recent increase in the price of raw cotton has apparently affected British prices more than American. For instance, a few weeks ago the Government placed an order for 100,000 yards of khaki with a Manchester firm at 42 cents a yard (although it had an American offer of 40 cents). The order was accepted by the local agent and telegraphed to England, but he received the reply that the increase in the price of raw cotton had compelled the mill to advance the price to 44 cents, whereas the American price remained the same and was accordingly accepted.

A considerable quantity of textiles of local manufacture is on the market. The proportion of cotton textiles is estimated at 60 per cent of the total comsumption of the country. There local manufacturers are of the cheapest and coarsest grades with which imported goods are not competitive. There is always a strong market in the lowlands for white drills and domestics for use in every line of clothing. American manufactures have been able to hold their own very well in this market, although British agents are very active and cover the field more completely than do the American.

As long as high prices continue, the market will be limited since local buyers will turn to local products which may be expected to remain lower than imported articles of the same grade. Of course, when existing stocks are exhausted they will be renewed to a certain extent at any price, but it may be expected that imports will hold off for some months at least, possibly six or eight, particularly as local houses overstocked during the winter of 1922-1923. Thus the existing prices it may be expected that the textile market in Colombia, especially for cotton goods, will be dull during the greater part of 1924.—Trade Commissioner, Carlton Jackson, Bogota, December 31.

**Chilean Imports Large in 1923.**

Importation of textiles of all sorts into Chile during 1923 greatly exceeded those of the previous year. Several causes contributed to this, the primary one being that 1922 importations were below the consuming power of the country, and the secondary that on a rising market imports are usually increased. Another contributory cause was the better average exchange rate of the paper peso throughout the year as compared to 1922.

The increased purchases were general and not confined to the materials supplied by any single country or group of counties. Imports of fancy goods such as crepes, sateens, velveteens, and gabardines, and silk goods increased largely. Stocks of these goods are somewhat beyond the immediate needs of the trade.

Great Britain supplied about 40 per cent of the total imports of textiles during the year and the United States approximately 20 per cent. The remainder of the business was divided between different countries with Germany supplying about 12 per cent and France 8 or 9 per cent. The goods supplied by the United States consisted mostly of osnaburgs, unbleached and bleached sheetings and ducks, percales, sateens, percalines, velveteens, corduroys, and cotton yarn. In all these lines, except sateens, percalines and percales, the United States was the chief source of supply and in the case of these three exceptions the United States was second only to Great Britain.—Commercial Attache Ralph H. Ackerman, Santiago, December 24.

**Price the Chief Consideration in Peruvian Market.**

The consensus of opinion among importers and dealers of American textiles is to the effect that a reduction in prices will be necessary to meet the present strong British and Italian competition. These latter countries are now offering practically all lines of textiles at prices varying from 15 to 20 per cent lower TWO—South American Cotton Goo than similar American manufactured goods. Exceptions to this rule are denims and khaki materials, imports of which are practically all of American manufacture. The political situation has had a tendency to prevent dealers from buying only in small lots, and in quantities just

(Continued on Page 31)

# *Meeting Textile Operating Executives of Georgia*

THE meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, at the Cecil Hotel in Atlanta on Tuesday of this week was exceedingly well attended.

On their invitation, many superintendents and overseers from Alabama were present and the total attendance was around 200.

The first session was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by General Chairman C. P. Thompson, who made a brief talk on the purposes and objects of the Association.

R. W. Phillip made a number of announcements and Frank Heymer and J. D. Loner made suggestions about the discussions that were to follow.

J. H. Howarth took charge of the Card Room discussion in the absence of the chairman, O. D. Grimes, who had just accepted a position in Athens, Ga., and could not be present.

Mr. Howarth announced that as far as possible they would follow the questionnaire, the first question on which was as follows:

1. Do vertical openers damage the staple so that the strength of the yarn is decreased?

F. E. Heymer stated that wings of the vertical openers were so far apart that they whipped the cotton against the grids but did not damage the staple.

James Newsom, of LaGrange, wanted to know if vertical openers curled the staple, or if it was really a rolling process.

W. H. Epps suggested that what appeared to be curled cotton was really due to mixed staple.

W. H. Hames, of Rome, asked questions relative to the speed and production of vertical openers and stated that in his opinion increased speed, stopped the curling or rolling.

Question No. 2 was next under consideration. It was as follows:

2. What advantage do you get by opening cotton and letting it stand for one or more days before feeding into openers?

W. L. Phillips, of Social Circle, said that he opened one week's supply at the time and found it much improved results.

C. P. Thompson called on David Clark for a statement relative to the English system of opening. Mr. Clark stated that he could not give full details, but the English always opened their cotton a long time in advance, under their theory that different bales of cotton had different degrees of moisture and that for proper carding and spinning, these bales should be mixed and the moisture become equalized before used.

Mr. Clark called attention to the fact that very few English mills used double roving, which, he stated, was due to the better preparation of their cotton before entering the lappers.

J. H. Howarth, whose father was from England, gave some of his father's ideas relative to the importance of opening and mixing cotton in a proper manner.

D. W. Anderson, of New Holland, also spoke on the importance of proper opening and mixing.

C. R. Brown, of Atco, exhibited a model of the machine to be used in mixing and cleaning the cotton. It was in the form of a cleaning trunk, with revolving aprons that carried the cotton across the grids.

H. D. Martin, of Griffin, commented upon the advantage to be gained from opening large quantities of cotton and letting it age.

J. L. Bowles, of Fairfax, Ala., also spoke along similar lines.

Herschel Harris, of Piedmont, Ala., discussed his opening and cleaning system.

Question No. 3 was as follows:

What is the best method of starting new cotton into the mill in the Fall, provided you have no old cotton on hand to mix with the new?

A. E. Massey, of Thomaston, stated that the handling of new cotton very largely depended upon the moisture it contains, and, in reply to a question of J. W. Hames, said that the average moisture was from 5 to 7 per cent.

W. L. Phillips said that as a result of experiments, he had found that it was best to run the old cotton entirely out and start with entirely new cotton. Several other men testified along similar lines.

F. E. Heymer said that he had obtained good results from putting in all new cotton instead of mixing it with old cotton.

E. Lang discussed the opening of cotton in England, in which country his father was at one time a prominent manufacturer, and said that the climatic conditions in the South did not require the same ageing of cotton as was necessary in England.

C. E. Pierce, of Tallapoosa, said that in blowing moisture out of cotton, you were blowing out dollars, and that it greatly depended upon the class of goods being made as to the amount of moisture that should be taken out.

Question No. 4 was as follows:

Do you believe it pays to install grids similar to the English cleaning trunk in the suction line?

F. E. Heymer favored grids in cleaning trunks.

H. D. Martin said it was a question of cost and adaptability, or, in other words, it depended upon the kind of goods to be made.

J. H. Howarth called attention to the test made by one of his customers by counting the number of specks under eight inches of glass.

C. E. Pierce said that the question of taking out dirt was again one of dollars and cents.

Mr. Lawson, of Tallapoosa, said that he did not think it paid to put grids in trunks.

A. E. Strange, of Berryton, amused the crowd by discussing a complaint

(Continued on Page 18)

H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

*Builders of Complete Equipments of*

Cotton Opening and Spinning Machinery

*Consisting of*

HOPPER BALE OPENERS — CRIGHTON OPENERS — EXHAUST OPENERS
BUCKLEY OPENERS — ROVING WASTE OPENERS
SELF FEEDING OPENERS — FEEDERS — COTTON CONVEYING SYSTEMS
INTERMEDIATE and FINISHER LAPPERS
REVOLVING FLAT CARDS — DRAWING FRAMES (With Mechanical or Electric Stop Motion)
SLUBBING — INTERMEDIATE and ROVING FRAMES
SPINNING FRAMES and TWISTERS (Band or Tape Driven)
SPINDLES — FLYERS — RINGS — FLUTED ROLLS

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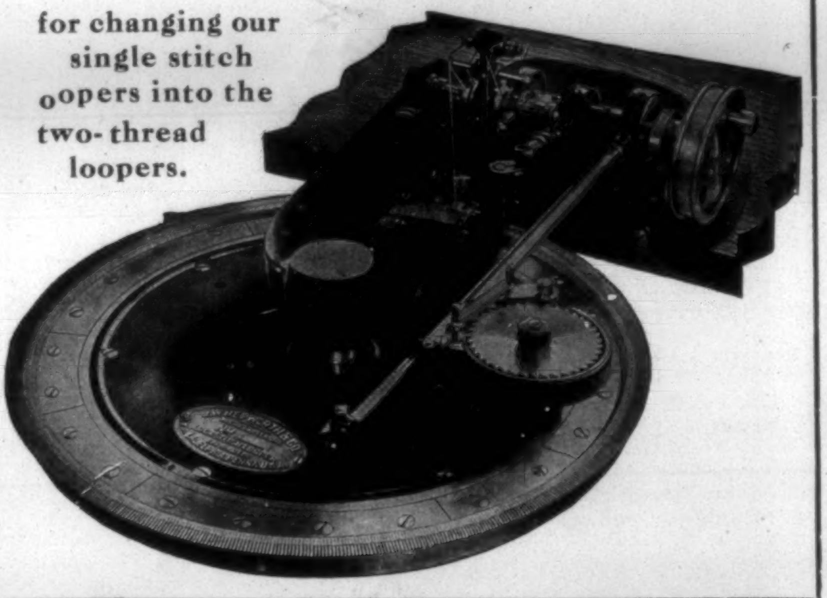

If you use Friction-Driven Winders send for samples of "Yarnsaver" with Cushion Cone.

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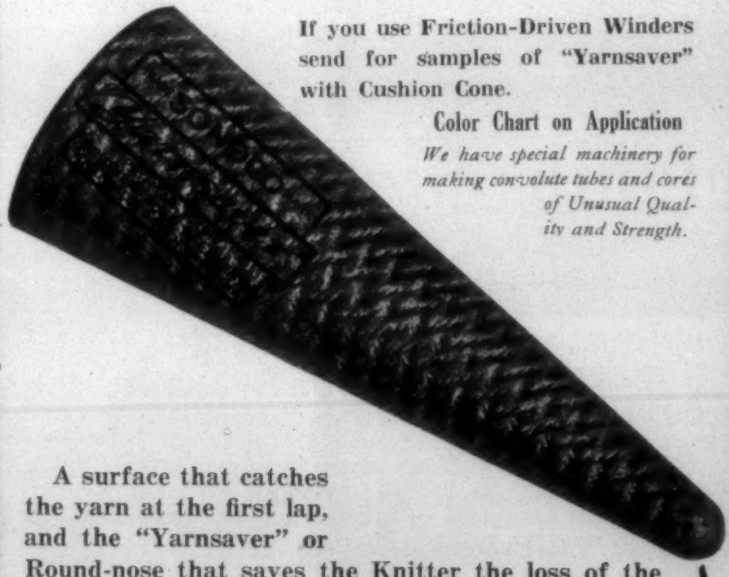
*We have special machinery for making convolute tubes and cores of Unusual Quality and Strength.*



A surface that catches the yarn at the first lap, and the "Yarnsaver" or Round-nose that saves the Knitter the loss of the last few inches of his unwinding—these are features of

**SONOCO CONES**

Sonoco Products Company, Manufacturers
General Office and Factory, Hartsville, S. C.
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New Bedford, Mass.

# Knit Goods

## Correction of Imperfections in Knit Fabrics

A SUB-DIVISION of the seaming department of the knitting mill is the inspection for and correction of imperfections in the texture of the fabrics. In all knitting mills, as in all cloth mills, there will be imperfections to deal with as a result of chemical or physical errors in the preparation of the yarns or in the actual manufacturing processes in the knitting department. The majority of these imperfections can be adjusted by the girls who are known as mending girls in the knitting mills and sewing-in girls in the cloth. Both work along similar lines. All knit goods containing a manufacturing defect, such as ladders or holes, are heaped on the floor or on a bench where they can be handled to advantage by the mending girls. A common defect in all types of knitted articles results from the laddering of the loops, for such ladders or runs occur frequently in making thin and fine stockings, gloves, or underwear knit of silk, mercerized cotton or lisle yarns.

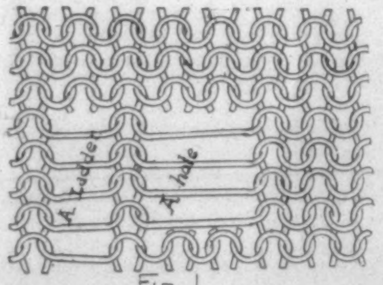


Fig 1

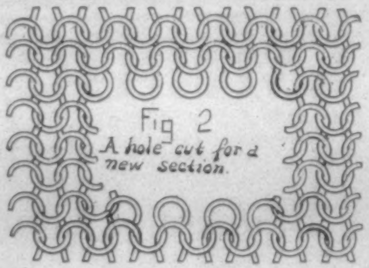
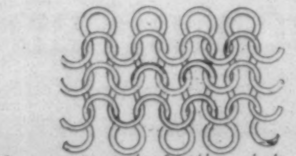


Fig 2



Section cut to fit the hole

Fig 3

If a plain or one-faced knitted fabric is broken at one edge in the direction of its courses, dropped stitches cannot be prevented from starting and a ladder or a run will result which will impair the article even if it is repaired. But it is better to repair the break than to send out the article with such a defect in it. If the component thread of the texture is severed within the edges a ladder will also start as shown at the left of the specimen in Figure 1. When such defects occur while in use by the wearer, the ladder is usually checked from going further by darning.

In the knitting mill the dropped stitches in a vertical direction, such as are shown in the drawing, are simply taken up, loop by loop, and if the proper tension is put on the inserted yarn, and the yarn is similar in color and count to the body yarn, a fairly satisfactory repair will result, although a careful inspection will usually reveal the fact that some patching was done there. But when it comes to repairing a hole, such as is shown in the same diagram at the right, the method of repairing is more complicated. A manufacturer of knit fabrics cannot afford to scrap a percentage of his product because of slight tears or holes. Sometimes a knit fabric is torn in transit from one department to another by catching on a nail or splinter. If the rent is too extensive for the mender to reconstruct the fabric loop by loop, as would be the case in a defect like that in Figure 1, the edges of the torn texture can be trimmed to form a square to receive a new section of the fabric as shown in Figure 2. The upper and lower edges of the aperture are cut with shears across the courses in width, leaving the loops as shown. The sides are cut along the wales in the direction of the length. Thus the upper and lower horizontal edges of the aperture offer a row of full-shized, perfectly formed loops to work with. The next step is to cut the section of knitted fabric to be stitched in to mend the hole. Such a piece is shown in Figure 3 ready for insertion, for the texture has been selected with a view of having it the same gauge, the yarns equal in structure, and the wales and courses per inch the same as that of the original fabric. It is easy to make the piece for insertion correct in form by first cutting it larger than the size required to fill the aperture and then unravelling it to the precise dimensions required. The piece is looped into the place prepared for it by connecting the upper loops, a stitch at a time, with the lower ones.

The sides of the new section are looped into the place prepared for it by the mender connecting their loops with those of the ground.

Occasionally a consignment of knitted goods is placed on the junk pile for sale at auction, perhaps at a price less than the cost of manufacture, because of a defect that the most skilled and patient mending girls cannot correct. The writer was shown a large case of expensively made knit goods that had been sold below value because in spinning the yarns the overseer of the department had neglected to provide properly doubled and twisted colored yarns for the knitters. The yarns were composed of a light and a dark colored strand twisted together to make a grandrelle thread. The dark colored end had been spun so unevenly that when it was doubled and twisted with the light colored thread an irregular and bunchy combination resulted. At times the dark colored strand completely submerged the light colored one, causing dark loops to be made for a number of rows. Then the dark color would run light and cause a number of light colored loops to form for a row or two. Instead of an evenly shaded knit texture being made as intended by the designer, the fabric was irregularly streaked with the two colors in such manner that the goods could not be delivered as first class and had to go under the hammer.

Stains of oils and greases, and the presence of specks of fluff or flyings, are a source of expense to knit goods manufacturers, owing to the difficulty in removing such foreign matters from the finished goods. Indeed, some stains and specks of soiled lint are never removed and the goods have to be sold under price.

Machinery for producing a knit or a woven fabric must be lubricated, otherwise the bearings will creak, the metal will wear and increased power will be required to operate it. But there is no necessity for a knitting machine operative flooding the cams or any part of a knitting machine with an excess of oil. Nor is it necessary to permit greasy flyings to accumulate on any part of the mechanism of the machines. Flyings are chaffed from the yarn and in the course of a day's run sufficient of the fluffy fiberous material will gather at certain points to absorb oil which may be oozing out of the feed channel of a bearing. Such oil is always dark with the minute filings of metal and dust and is capable of imparting a stain to light goods which will adhere like a fast dye. I have seen goods which have been subjected to treatment with strong acid baths to remove oil stains lose the dye color while the oil stains remain practically intactt. Bleachers have a process for bleaching out all stains of foreign matters from fabrics but even this operation is not always successful.

The most effective remedy for the oil and fluff trouble is to see that the operatives keep their machine clean of both oil and the flyings. Some mills have a regular Saturday forenoon or afternoon cleaning up time during which the overseers see that all machines are properly cleaned of oil and lint. Other mills have the general cleaning up two or three times a week. This general cleaning work is in addition to the daily wiping off of the machines which has to be done quickly, for competition is active and a manufacturer must get a full day's product from his plant or his competitors will outrun him.

**Tendered Goods.**

Representatives of large sales organizations appear to be getting more particular about testing the wearing qualities of knit goods than in former years. One knit goods manufacturer exhibited a sample of a knit garment which had been returned to him with the information that the entire lot was rotten, in other words tendered. The manufacturer said that his goods were all right and that the term rotten had been applied by some mail order textile expert in the employ of the house. An investigation proved that the yarns from which the goods had been made had been stored in a damp place and exposed to moisture. They had partly mildewed and were weakened as the process of decay had set in. The yarns were made into goods and the goods proved to be tender when subjected to the tests used by the buyer. When the manufacturer discovered this fact, he sent a duplicate order of perfect goods and had the rejected lot disposed of at auction.

## Belgian Cotton Mills Said to Be Operating at Capacity

Manchester, Eng.—Belgian cotton mills have more orders than they can cope with, according to reports reaching Lancashire. Commenting upon the Belgian situation and the comparative backwardness of British trade, the Textile Mercury says:

"The commercial secretary at Brussels states there is row an era of prosperity 'unprecedented in textile history.' This is said to be due 'to the increasing tension of exchange, the extraordinarily strong position of producers, and the enormous world-wide demand. Orders for cotton piece goods are filled up for months ahead, probably from home and foreign houses. The report goes on to say that 'export demand is stronger than ever, and weavers, overwhelmed with orders, are daily refusing further inquiries.'

"Of course, one cannot very well compare the Belgian industry with our own. She has only 1,683,000 spindles and about 28.000 looms, both being a trifle in contrast with our own 56,583,000 spindles and 797,000 looms. The unprecedented prosperity, nevertheless, indicates there are buyers, and it may be the cheaper prices that account for her envious position. Neither in 1921-1922 nor 1922-1923 had Belgium restored her pre-war use of American cotton

## U. S. Increased Sales of Cotton Shirts

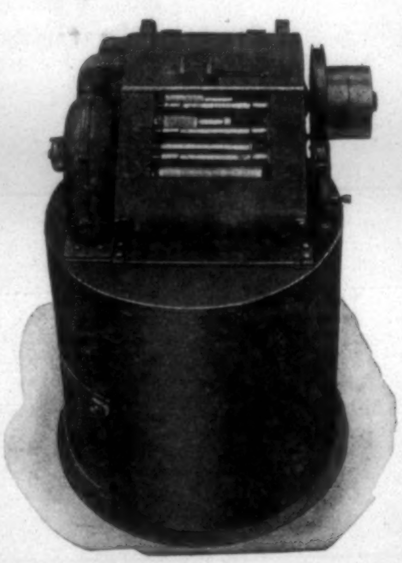
Washington. — There was an increase of 76 per cent in the exportation of cotton shirts during 1923 when compared with 1922, according to statistics by the Textile Division, Department of Commerce.

The official figures show that during 1922 the total value of exports was $1,684,203, as compared with $2,961,675 during 1923. Sixty-nine countries imported American shirts during January, 1923, Cuba receiving 65 per cent of total exportations. Canada was a small but steady purchaser, and Norway, Sweden, and Denmark took sizable quantities.

Nicaragua, Honduras and Mexico led in Latin-America, figures showing that these countries were better customers than any of the South American republics. Small shipments went to such remote places as Java, French Oceania, Palestine and Syria.

Does Both At Same Time

*The Termaco Cleans Roving Bobbins And Reworks The Waste Simultaneously*



Termaco machines are primarily installed for cleaning roving bobbins.

This method of removing all waste from the bobbins at the same time reworks the waste, taking all twist out of it.

Where bobbins are cleaned by hand, the waste is cut off, usually resulting in injury to the bobbins and leaving the waste with a twist which can only be removed by reworking.

Termaco cleaned bobbins have the waste carded off. The carding of course does not injure the bobbins, but gets every bit of the waste. As the waste is carded off the bobbins, the carding process takes out all the twist, leaving it in perfect shape, without any further labor or operation, for mixing with raw cotton stock.

The Termaco, with one operator, cleans upwards of 30,000 roving bobbins each working day. From just the standpoint of cleaning bobbins, it saves time and money. But in addition to this, it effects substantial savings by reworking the waste and prolonging the life of bobbins. In fact, some mills are successfully using Termaco machines for putting bobbins, injured by other cleaning methods, into good condition.

Forty per cent of our entire Termaco production is absorbed by mills already owning one or more of these machines.

We have certain other information about the Termaco mill executives will find interesting and valuable. Write our Engineering Department for it.

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO., INC.
Engineering Department Charlotte, N. C.
General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., Representative for N. Y. & N. E.
(*Complete stock of parts handled by Northern Representative*)
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C. Agent for S. C.

*Every machine trademarked "TERMACO" is sold under a binding guarantee as to workmanship, material and operation.*

# Meeting Textile Operating Executives of Georgia.

(Continued from Page 15)

he had on yarn, in which the customer said he bought yarn and not cotton seed.

Another member stated that his trouble was neps, and wanted to know how to get rid of them. G. J. Jernigan, of Dalton, caused some amusement when he suggested to the member that he try grinding his cards.

Under the subject of Picking, Question No. 1 was:

What settings on the blade beaters and Kirschner beater do you find best for obtaining breaking strength? For obtaining cleanliness? Why?

The chairman read certain replies to the questionnaire, giving setting for the Kirschner beaters of 3/16, but David Clark stated that the Kirschner beaters were different from the blade beaters and that, because the action was entirely that of combing, the best results could be obtained by setting them as closely as possible to the rolls, just so that the points did not strike.

James Oates, of Griffin, Ga., followed Mr. Clark with a more detailed statement, but taking the same position.

Question No. 2 was omitted.

Question No. 3 was as follows:

Have you tried ball bearings on the aprons? If so, what improvements were shown?

There seemed to be considerable difference of opinion on this subject, but W. H. Hanes stated that he had found that they improved the evenness of his laps.

A. G. Laughridge, of Fafnir Roller Bearing Company, stated that his company was, from experience, finding that the ball bearings on aprons were so satisfactory that they were putting them on evener rolls.

J. D. Loner, of Alabama City, Ala., had aprons equipped with ball bearings, and his overseer of carding, Mr. Turner, advocated also putting them on the quadrants.

Question No. 4 was as follows:

How much difference in the variation in the weight of the finished roving have you found by using finisher laps with two pounds variation allowed, in comparison with laps with one pound variation allowed, in the total weight of the lap?

David Clark described a recent visit to the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, at Salem, Mass., where the very high quality piquot sheetings are made, and stated that they did not pay much attention to the weight of laps and never ran a lap over unless it was more than one and one-half pounds heavy or light. He stated that the reason they could do this was because they used evener drawing frames and all unevenness in the cards was evened by these frames.

F. E. Heymer and R. A. Field discussed the question of the weight of sliver with different colors of cotton.

Question No. 1, under the head of Carding, was passed.

Question No. 2 was as follows:

What percentage of variation do you have in card sliver before and after stripping?

A number answered, indicating 5 to 10 per cent variation in sliver immediately after the cards were stripped.

W. H. Epps and E. L. Sheridan told of troubles in the boring of trumpets. They filled all the card trumpets with brass and bored them all 3/16 and found much reduction in card sliver variation.

Question No. 3 was as follows:

What is your experience with different settings on the feed plate to licker-in, with reference to breaking strength and cleanliness? Does a light or heavy lap affect the setting? What setting is best on the flats to cylinder?

F. E. Heymer said he favored closer in the front than in the back, but read recent article from the Southern Textile Bulletin in opposition to those settings.

James Oates said that he was accustomed to setting his flats 12 at the back and 9 in the front, and with those settings produced cleaner work.

Edwin Chandler, of the Exposition Cotton Mills, said that he got best results from setting wider in the back than in the front.

Questions Nos. 4 and 5 were passed.

Question No. 1, under Drawing, was as follows:

What system of oiling and cleaning drawing frames do you use?

J. A. Howarth said that the cleaning of drawing frames would depend, to some extent, upon the character of cotton being used.

Question No. 2 was as follows:

Do you creel your drawing all at one time, or as the cans run out? Which is better? Why?

H. D. Martin advocated creeling all at one time, except in the case of colored work.

D. G. Reid, of Hogansville, also advocated creeling all at one time, and stated he was cleaning his drawing rames every time he creeled.

Question No. 3 was as follows:

Which do you find best for your work: one, two or three processes of drawing? Why?

Most of those present advocated two processes of drawing, but David Clark and W. L. Phillips both told of obtaining better results from one process.

Questions Nos. 1 and 2, under Fly Frames, were passed.

Question No. 3 was as follows:

Where is the best place in the card room to make a change in order to maintain even numbers?

W. H. Hames said that the best place to change was in the laps, and that if a man kept his laps close, he did not have to make changes other places.

D. G. Reid, however, said he could not agree with Mr. Hamer, and that he had to change his fine frames.

J. D. Loner, of Alabama City, said by creeling the drawing frames all at one time and sizing when the frames started, that he had little trouble keeping his numbers.

J. W. Hames wanted to know if there was any variation between the weight of sliver at the top and at the bottom of the can, but the opinion seemed to be that there was none.

12:30 being reached, the meeting adjourned.

## Luncheon.

At 1 o'clock a luncheon was held in the same room, with C. P. Thompson as toastmaster. During the lunch there was a discussion on the prevention of accidents in which Frank E. Heymer, J. H. Howarth, Frank K. Petrea, and others took part and the discussion was closed by W. L. McLaurine, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, calling attention to a pending increase in the insurance rates.

It appears that there has been a movement among Georgia mills to organize safety committees in each mill with a view of decreasing accidents.

## Afternoon Session.

At 2 o'clock Chairman Thompson called the meeting together and announced that the entire afternoon session would be devoted to spinning. He presented W. L. Phillips, of Social Circle, Ga., chairman of the Spinners' Division, and Mr. Phillips took charge of the discussion. On account of the limited time that could be devoted to the afternoon session, questions one and two of the questionnaire were omitted. Question three was as follows:

"Does it increase the breaking strength to spin warp yarn on filling wound bobbins with the same twist multiple as used with the warp wind?"

J. H. Hampton, of Fairfax, Ala., stated that he had, by changing to filling wind on warp, been able to increase his front roll speed from 120 to 139 and also increase the breaking strength of his yarn. Several members questioned the increase in breaking strength. L. B. Colbert, of Trion, Ga., said that he had not been able to obtain any better breaking strength, but both F. E. Heymer and J. H. Howarth noted some improvement.

H. D. Martin stated that he got 3 per cent more yarn on the same bobbin and that the yarn had a tendency to be stronger.

Chairman Phillips called for a show of hands on those who had changed from warp to filling wind on warp, and all but one exception stated that they had found an improvement in production and would not consider changing back. James Newsom, of LaGrange, asked if there was as much advantage in filling wind on coarse numbers as on fine numbers. J. H. Howarth stated that he found an equal advantage.

Question No. 4 was as follows:

"At relatively high roll speeds, is there a loss in the breaking strength of the yarn? If so, is it due to the rate of drafting, or to the high spindle speed, or other cause?"

One member gave in detail the results of twenty-four tests that he had made which seemed to indicate that decreased spindle speed and decreased twist improve the breaking strength. Chairman Phillips called for a show of hands of those using the different twist multiples, and most of those present seemed to favor 4.50.

Questions Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 were passed. Question No. 9 was as follows:

"In your opinion, which is better: a large bobbin with a large ring, or a small bobbin with a small ring? Why?"

Several members preferred small bobbins and small rings, but another said that for coarse yarns he preferred the large bobbin and large ring. J. EE. Prince, of Alabama City, stated that he could not see why there was less tension on filling wind. George Hamilton, of Dalton, expressed a desire for a vote on the question of filling wind against warp wind.

Question No. 12 was as follows:

"Is there any way to put on filling yarn so as to prevent making slugs in the cloth without using the feeler motion?"

J. H. Howarth told his experience and several seemed to think there was no remedy for the trouble.

J. H. Hampton created some laughter when he stated that some loom fixers thought they had to put enough power on a loom to knock out the end of the box.

Question No. 15 was as follows:

"Why is it that extra twist on the speeder makes better running spinning? Or does it?"

There was a call to show all hands of those who were running standard twists, and practically no one admitted using standard or less in roving. There was also a call for the hands of those who were using two teeth, three teeth, four teeth, five teeth and six teeth more than standard, and at each of these places many hands went up.

W. L. Phillips was of the opinion that spinning ran better with extra twist in the roving.

Hampton, of Fairfax Mills, said a great deal of trouble was due to the bad skewers, and that if some of the mills would fix up their skewers they would not have to use so much twist. Another member seemed to think twist would depend to a considerable extent upon the staple of the cotton.

Question No. 14 was as follows:

"What causes leather top rolls to become fluted?"

Several members expressed the opinion that the fluting of rolls was due to their being the same diameter as the roller.

Mr. Hancock, a roller coverer, was called upon, and stated that the top roll being the same size as the steel roll, had nothing to do with the fluting, but that inferior stock would cause fluting. He said that over-cushioning could be done as easily as under-cushioning.

Having some time available, the chairman returned to Question No. 2, which is as follows:

"What size top roll weight is best for use with the single boss roller on your numbers of yarn?"

It was found that some of those answering the questionnaire had reported on the dead weight, while others had reported on the weight multiplied by the lever.

J. C. Edwards, of the Anchor Duck Mills, said that he desired a weight or pressure of twenty pounds in spinning 7s to 16s. Several reported that they had changed weights as furnished by the builders of the machines.

"Should there be any difference in the percentage of humidity on the same numbers of warp and filling; if so, what percentage is best for good running work on each?"

Most of those present used the same humidity on the warp and filling.

J. W. Hames, of Atlanta, however, found that 55 relative humidity was best for soft filling, when used for nap goods, as well as a higher humidity was desirable for the warps.

The hour of 3:30 having arrived, the meeting was closed by a short talk from General Chairman C. P. Thompson.

**Among Those Present.**

The following is a list of those who attended the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia on Tuesday as taken from the admission cards to the luncheon. It is not a complete list, as there was no other form of registration:

Ahles, C. V., Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Allen, C. L., Spinner, Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Allen, Jas. B., Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Anderson, D. W., Supt. and Mngr., Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga. Ga.
Anderson, E. H., Overseer Spinning, Consolidated Textile Corp., LaFayette, Ga.
Armitage, H., Sales Engineer, Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Arnold, L. L., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Ashley, Chas. L., Salesman, Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass.
Atkins, S. W., Spinner, W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
Barlow, John R., Supt., Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Piedmont, Ala.
Bell, L. P., Carder, Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga.
Benton, M. G., Carder and Spinner, Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.
Blake, W. E., Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Boddie, B. J., Supt., Ga. Duck and Cordage Mill, Scottsdale, Ga.
Bowles, J. L., Overseer, Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.
Boynton, John, Overseer Spinning, Palmetto Cotton Mill, Palmetto, Ga.
Bramblett, C. G., Overseer Carding, Roanoke, Ala.
Brown, C. R., Supt., Atco, Ga.
Carter, A. B., Agent, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Chandler, Edward, Carder, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Colbert, L. B., Carder, The Trion Co., Trion, Ga.
Cox, Walter, Asst. Spinner, Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.
Davis, J. R., Spinner, Georgia Duck and Cordage Mill, Scottsdale, Ala.
Dennis, Frank S., Mngr. and Supt., Consolidated Textile Corp., LaFayette, Ga.
Dudley, J. L., Night Foreman, W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
Edwards, J. C., Spinner, Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.
Elachney, J. T., Carder, Dixie Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
Elliott, Milton, Carder, Gainesville, Ga.
Enloe, W. P., Overseer, Utilization Plant, W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
Epps, W. H., Supt., Jefferson Mill, Jefferson, Ga.
Fallis, W. P., Carder, Atco, Ga.
Farr, J. P., Overseer Spinning, Covington, Ga.
Field, R. A., Genl. Supt., Newnan Cotton Mill, Newnan, Ga.
Floyd, T. H., Overseer Twisting, Dixie Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
Foster, F. M., Carder, Thomaston Cotton Mill, Thomaston, Ga.
Gammon, J. S., Overseer Spinning, Exposition Cotton Mill, Atlanta, Ga.
Greer, Jas. A., Southern Mngr., American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Greenville, S. C.
Hames, W. C., Roller Coverer, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Hames, J. W., Supt., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Hames, W. H., Overseer Carding, Anchor Duck Mill, Rome, Ga.
Hamilton, G. W., Supt., Crown Mill, Dalton, Ga.
Hampton, Jno., Overseer Spinning, Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.
Hardy, W. C., Carder, Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga.
Harper, N. L., Spinner, Social Circle Cotton Mill, Social Circle, Ga.
Harris, S. Herschel, Genl. Carder, Standard - Coosa - Thatcher Co., Piedmont, Ala.
Harris, Arthur W., Treasurer, Atlanta Harness Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Harrison, J. M., Asst. Overseer Spinning, Lanett Cotton Mill, Lanett, Ala.
Heymer, F. E., Supt., Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Hollis, J. M., Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Howarth, Jno. H., Asst. Supt., Lanett Cotton Mill, Lanett, Ala.
Hunt, W. A., Overseer Carding, Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
Jackson, Frederick, Sou. Agt., Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Jennings, R. J., Production Manager, Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala.
Jernigan, G. J., Carder, Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.
Jones, C. W., Spinner, Thomaston Cotton Mill, Thomaston, Ga.
Johnson, T. W., Spinner, Scottdale, Ga.
Johnson, P. D., Salesman, Arabol Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Jones, Jno. B., Testing Engineer, Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
Jordan, J. M., Overseer Carding, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Kelley, L. G., Supt., Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.
Kersey, Asst. Supt., Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
Laughridge, A. G., Fafnir Bearing Co., Atlanta, Ga.
LeClair, E., Salesman, Atlanta Harness and Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Lehman, A., Jr., Supt., Dixie Cotton Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
Maddox, W. C., Asst. Supt., Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga.

(Continued on Page 26)

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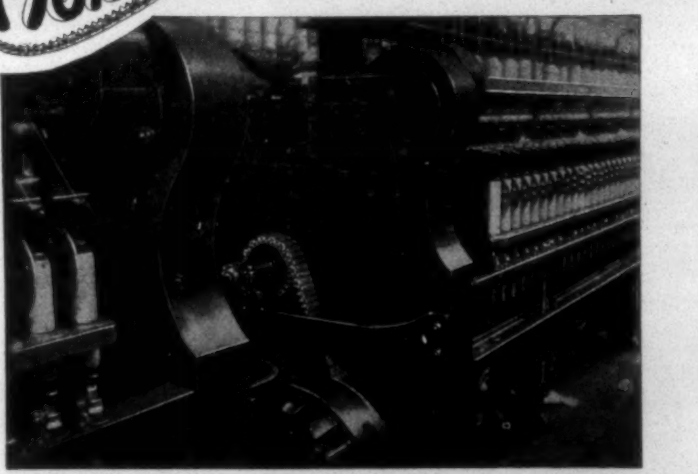

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# *Dr. Homer Gage Honored*

DR. HOMER GAGE, president of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., was guest of honor at a dinner given last Friday night at the Southern Manufacturers Club, Charlotte, by S. B. Alexander, Southern representative of Crompton & Knowles. About 150 guests, among them the most prominent mill men, bankers and business men in this section, were invited to meet Dr. Gage. Following the dinner a number of short talks were made, the speakers including Dr. Gage, W. S. Lee, president of the Southern Power Company, who acted as toastmaster; Col. Leroy Springs, of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster; Paschal Boyd, of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.; W. C. Wilkinson, president of the Merchants & Farmers Bank and the Thrift Manufacturing Company; Robert Lassiter, of Charlotte, and J. M. Gamewell, of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Dr. Gage spoke very interestingly of textile development in the South and stressed the need of further diversification by the cotton mills in this section. As soon as the Southern mills have diversified their output to include a much wider range of fabrics than are now being made in the South, the large machinery plants that serve the industry will be drawn to this section, Dr. Gage said. He stated that as soon as the weaving mills in the South have so diversified their product as to justify the expense, his company plans to erect in Charlotte, a loom building plant to cost $2,000,000. In assuring those present that his company would build the plant referred to, Dr. Gage made it plain that the plant would be built as soon as the demand for its weaving machinery from Southern mills justified the investment. At present, he said, of the 162 types of looms manufactured by Crompton & Knowles, only 16 of these types are used in the South.

Before closing his remarks, Dr. Gage took occasion to pay high compliment to S. B. Alexander for the splendid manner in which he has handled the Southern business of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.

Col. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, who is claimed to be a poor listener, but a good talker when it came to telling of what North and South Carolina can and will do in the way of textile industries, created much merriment among the cotton manufacturers present when he said that he could tell by their happy faces that they had no goods on their shelves; were all sold up for six months at last December's prices; and the Southern Power Company was going to reduce its rates 33 per cent. All present, he said, were vitally interested in having Dr. Gage establish a manufacturing branch of his loom works here, and he explained to the eastern manufacturer that if he couldn't sell all of his 162 types of looms here he could ship them to other parts of the United States as easily from Charlotte as he could from New England.

Paschal Boyd, of Mooresville, remarked that the surface of the textile industry in North Carolina had only been scratched, and told of the remarkable growth of the industry in Mooresville in ten years from 2,500 spindles to 1,820 looms and 57,000 spindles at present. It is the small plants that expand, he said, that make for the prosperity in the textile industry in this section.

Mr. Boyd was followed by Clarence Kuester, manager of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, who extended a warm welcome to Dr. Gage, telling the Easterner of some of the advantages of his business that lay in this section. Mr. Kuester created a wave of enthusiasm among the diners when he pledged Dr. Gage that the manufacturers present would agree to buy looms from his concern in such quantities as would make the establishment of a manufacturing plant here a success from the start.

W. C. Wilkinson, member of the State Highway Commission from the sixth district, banker and cotton manufacturer, told Dr. Gage and the diners of the immense road building program under way in this State, and what had been accomplished under the direction of Frank Page as chairman and Charles Upham as chief engineer. He stated that the sixth district had spent more money building good roads than any other in the State, due to the generosity of the counties included, and foretold of the road building program that will make this section, as he termed it, one large family.

J. M. Gamewell, of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, of Lexington, told how for ten years his concern has been manufacturing the B. V. D. products, and making their labels and the labels for the Hanes products on Dr. Gage's looms, and how interested his concern is in seeing that the loom-making plant is established here.

Robert Lassiter, of Charlotte, manufacturer, and member of the Federal Reserve system, told how North Carolina ranks fourth in farm products, sixth in revenue to the United States Government, paying into the treasury last year $3,000,000 more than Dr. Gage's own State, Massachusetts.

C. A. Cannon, of the Cannon Manufacturing Company of Concord, voice his interest in the establishment of Dr. Gage's industry here, saying that the good roads in this section made it a large community where the interests of one were the interests of all. It is a long way to the mill machinery plant in Worcester, Mass., he said, when a manufacturer is in a hurry to buy machinery, and he urged Dr. Gage to bring his plant here as soon as possible.

Mr. Alexander's guests, invited to meet Dr. Gage, included:

Dr. Homer Gage, president, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
John M. Scott, president, Charlotte National Bank.

H. M. Victor, president, Union National Bank.
H. M. McAden, president, First National Bank.
W. C. Wilkinson, president, Merchants & Farmers Bank.
Julian Little, Independence Trust Co.
W. H. Wood, president, American Trust Co.
H. W. Moore, treasurer, Thrift Mfg. Co.
Robert Lassiter, president, Victory Mfg. Co.
R. C. Moore, president, Rhodhiss Mfg. Co.
N. A. Cocke, treasurer, Rhodhiss Mfg. Co.
W. S. Lee, chief engineer, Southern Power Co.
E. C. Marshall, treasurer, Southern Power Co.
C. W. Johnston, president, Highland Park Mfg. Co.
Horace Johnston, president, Johnston Mfg. Co.
J. L. Spencer, treasurer, Highland Park Mfg. Co.
J. E. Williamson, superintendent, Highland Park Mfg. Co.
L. E. Anderson, superintendent, Highland Park Mfg. Co. No. 2.
B. B. Gossett, president, Chadwick-Hoskins Co.
E. C. Dwelle, treasurer, Chadwick-Hoskins Co.
J. L. Davidson, general manager, Savona Mfg. Co.
E. A. Smith, president, E. A. Smith Mfg. Co.
Sterling Graydon, Aileen Mills, Charlotte.
David Clark, Southern Textile Bulletin.
Julian Miller, editor, Charlotte News, Charlotte.
Wade H. Harris, editor, Charlotte Observer.
J. C. Patton, Charlotte Observer.
Winston D. Adams, secretary Cotton Mfrs. Assn.
E. T. Garsed, Charlotte.
H. B. Heath, president, Manetta Mills.
Phillip B. Heywood, S. B. Alexander, Charlotte.
W. Harry Wylie, S. B. Alexander, Charlotte.
John C. Irvin, S. B. Alexander, Charlotte.
Ralph M. Deal, S. B. Alexander, Charlotte.
W. H. Porcher, Whitin Machine Works.
Robert Dalton, Whitin Machine Works.
Rogers W. Davis, Saco-Lowell Shops.
Wills Hunter, Saco-Lowell Shops.
John L. Morehead, Leaksville Woolen Mills.
Julian H. Taliaferro, Leaksville Woolen Mills.
Norman Pease, Lockwood, Greene & Co.
F. A. Hanusek, Carl Stohn, Inc.
M. L. Cannon, president, Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis.
C. M. Powell, superintendent, Cabarrus Cotton Mills.
E. Chappel, H. & B. American Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
L. W. Robert, Jr., Robert & Co., Atlanta. Ga.
C. E. Neisler, Sr., Pauline Mills, Kings Mountain.
Gene Neisler, Margrace Mills, Kings Mountain.
Fred H. White, Stafford Loom Co.
Capt. C. W. Cowgill, Hemp, N. C.
F. J. Heywood, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord.
J. F. Cannon, Wiscassett Mills, Concord.
C. A. Smart, Locke Cotton Mills, Concord.
Thos. Webb, Locke Cotton Mills, Concord.
Alex. Howard. Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord.
C. E. Barnhardt, Sr., Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord.
C. E. Barnhardt, Jr., Hobarton Mfg. Co., Concord.
C. A. Cannon, president, Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis.
Luther Brown, general superintendent, Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis.
J. J. Barnhardt, P. A. Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis.
S. W. Cramer, Sr., Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton.
S. W. Cramer, Jr., Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton.
Cleveland D. Welch, Cramerton Mills, Inc.. Cramerton.
C. C. Dawson, Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton.
R. R. Ray, McAden Mills, McAdenville.
J. C. Rankin, Lowell.
W. T. Love, Gastonia.
Ira A. Hayes, Manville-Jenckes Co., Gastonia.
Joseph H. Separk, Gastonia.
A. G. Myers, Gastonia.
J. L. Gray, Gastonia.
J. Spencer Love, Gastonia.
Joe Gamewell, Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington.
S. W. Rabb, Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington.
W. E. Holt, Kennonah Cotton Mills, Lexington.
C. A. Hunt. Jr., Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington.
Joe Moffatt, Wennonah Cotton Mills, Lexington.
Robert Craig, Lola Gingham Mills, Stanley.
C. E. Hutchison, Mt. Holly.
George Fish, Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill.
Alex Long, Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
A. T. Quantz, Glen Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
Col. Leroy Springs, president, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
Gordon Cobb, general manager, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
K. S. Tanner, Stonecutter Mills, Spindale.
Chas. Haynes, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside.
M. Hendrix, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside.
J. C. Plonk, Hickory.
Paschal Boyd, general manager, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville.
John Kannett, superintendent, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville.
E. T. Switzer, Art Cloth Mills, Gastonia.
A. C. Lineberger, Jr., Art Cloth Mills, Gastonia.
A. C. Lineberger, Sr., Belmont.
R. L. Stowe, Belmont.
Wm. H. Entwistle, general manager, Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham.
Sam Steel, Roberdel Mfg. Co., No. 1, Rockingham.

(Continued on Page 29)

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Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
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## Has the Corner Been Turned?

ABOUT thirty days ago a merchant in the Carolinas bought a large bill of dry goods from a Charlotte wholesale dry goods house and later shipped back two cases of goods.

On Wednesday of this week he entered the same store and not only ordered the cases again shipped to him but tried to buy all of his requirements for next fall and winter.

On being asked relative to his change in attitude he said: "I see no chance of a large cotton crop. Cotton goods are based upon cotton prices below those of today. There may be a 9,000,000 or a 10,000,000 bale cotton crop and then I would find it difficult to get goods at anywhere near present prices. I think the risk is too big in proportion to the possible gain and am going to buy now."

That may be only the opinion of one buyer but it made a distinct impression on the wholesale house and there may soon be an accumulation of such opinions.

In our opinion the corner has been turned and confidence in cotton goods values is daily gaining ground.

Cotton preparations are being delayed by wet weather and are now from two weeks to thirty days late and should there be a real crop scare cotton goods buyers would make a rush to cover their requirements.

A very significant item is the following:

> Chicago, March 6.—The big department stores and even the small retailers here expect to start their spring selling campaigns this year with winter goods and specialties cleared off their shelves. Sales the past winter have been from 10 to 40 per cent heavier in all lines than ever before, according to an estimate made here today.

Shelves that have been cleared of winter goods must be filled again before next winter and, if the above item applies generally, it forecasts large buying before next winter.

It appears to us that the market has distinctly turned the corner and the corner and while business in cotton goods may not be active for a while, conditions will not in the near future be as bad as they have been.

The present prices of cotton goods and cotton yarns are based upon 23-cent cotton and there is little advantage in selling except in case of necessity.

Often after a period of a shortage of orders we have seen mills unload stocks of goods at sacrifice prices upon the first wave of buying, and lose the advantage of the advance.

We make no predictions about the size of the 1924 crop but should bad weather indicate another 10,000,000 bale crop, the cotton mills can name their own prices for the goods now on hand.

## Cotton Consumption

WE stated last month that American mills could not consume more than 475,000 bales per month and export more than 1,400,000 bales for the remainder of the season without facing a serious scarcity in August.

The February consumption was 507,867 bales, or approximately 33,000 bales above our limit, and exports for the month were 482,000 bales, or more than a third of the amount we had allowed.

The following are the statistics of March 1, 1924:

| | |
|---|---|
| Consumed in U. S. | 3,594,000 |
| Exported | 4,352,000 |
| Total | 7,946,000 |
| Remaining in U. S. Mch. 1 | 4,180,000 |

These figures makes allowing for cotton imported.

With five months to run until August 1st and the majority of the August consumption to be supplied from this crop, we have only 4,180,000 bales of cotton in the United States.

A consumption of 500,000 bales per month would require 2,500,000 and leave 1,680,000 bales to cover exports, speculative holdings and August consumption. Approximately 200,000 bales of that supply were exported during the first seventeen days of March and there is some exceedingly low grade and almost worthless cotton that helps make the total but is practically worthless.

The recent statistics show that the cotton mills have approximately 500,000 bales less on hand than last year and that there is less than 200,000 bales upon the farms. Should business conditions improve there will yet be a scramble for cotton.

## Higginbotham Had the Mumps

THOSE who attended the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia at the Cecil Hotel in Atlanta last Tuesday know that something was wrong.

There seemed to be something different or something missing, for there was no noise or hilarity in the lobby.

It took them sometime to realize that "Hig" was not there and that "Hig's" voice was the missing article, "Hig" being W. H. Higginbotham, of the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Had they known the reason of his absence there would have been many tears, for "Hig" was in a condition where he could not talk, and those who know "Hig" realize in what torture he must have been.

Fact of the matter was that "Hig" had the mumps and with so many friends in Atlanta and newly acquired line of stories he not only had to sit at home but he could not talk there.

Seriously speaking, W. H. Higginbotham, whose presence always adds much to the life of the meeting, was badly missed by his friends.

## Three Quarts of Boll Weevils

Following the recent cold spell a citizen of Cleveland county, North Carolina, asserted that all the boll weevils were dead.

He backed his belief by offering $1,000 for a quart of live weevils and the first day he was presented with three quarts of exceedingly live weevils.

The man who says that cold weather kills weevils is full brother to the one who believes the world is flat.

## U. S. Fifth Largest Market for British Cottons

Washington.—The United States, the fifth most important market in 1923 for British cotton goods, purchased a total of 174,922,000 square yards as compared with 95,384,000 square yards in 1922. The other countries taking larger quantities of these goods were: India, China, Turkey and Egypt, named in the order of importance, according to a bulletin issued by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce.

In 1923 Lancashire shipped 4,141,303,700 square yards of cotton goods, which is almost equal to the 1922 shipments of 4,183,100 square yards. The increased sale of cloth in minor markets has been offset by reductions in German, Swiss, Dutch, Belgian, and French purchases, amounting to about 232,000,000 square yards, and an additional 74,000,000 square yards reduction in Chinese takings.

American purchases have increased so rapidly in the past three years as to place the United States in the position of fifth in the list of Britain's cloth markets. Latin-American countries have substantially increased their purchases over those for last year.

The English speaking Empire has continued to buy in large volume, the only important reduction from the 1922 level being in the figure for Australia, whose purchases declined by 56,757,000 square yards.

The drop in sales to the leading Continental importing countries, and to China, has resulted in a reduction in the total export of gray and bleached goods, and increased purchases from a wide range of smaller markets has resulted in increased export totals of printed and dyed descriptions. Thus the fact is again emphasized, that the position of British industry is weaker in staple and coarser goods, and is gaining strength in the finer specialties.

India still holds an overwhelmingly predominant position of importance, but 1923 shipments did not bulk more than half those of pre-war. Every increase of 10 per cent in the annual shipments of goods to this market, means as much in actual yardage shipped as the total export to any one market other than the eight largest.

European reconstruction is vital to Indian trade, for while India takes about 62 per cent of its European imports from England, England takes only 28 per cent of the Indian exports.

On the basis of the export trade, which constitutes such an overwhelming percentage of the total manufacture of the British industry, 1923 cannot be considered a very satisfactory year. In a rough general way the extent to which prices in the Lancashire industry have been depressed is indicated in the following table:

On the import side of Britain's cloth and yarn accounts, yarns of all descriptions have been coming into the home market in much larger quantities during the past year.

## Speculation Causes High Prices

London, March 15.—Gambling on the cotton and wool exchanges is said to be responsible for the rapid rise in price of clothes and other articles made out of cotton and wool in England.

# Personal News

H. L. Holden has resigned as superintendent of the Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C.

E. E. Merchant has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Palmetto plant of the Martel Mills, Columbia, S. C.

D. C. Williams, of Lincolnton, N. C., has temporarily accepted the position of superintendent of the Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C.

B. L. Doby, superintendent of the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C., has suffered a stroke of paralysis this week and is in a serious condition.

S. S. Henson is now superintendent of the Palmetto plant of the Martel Mills, Columbia, S. C., of which S. A. Dillard is general superintendent.

P. C. Storey has resigned as superintendent of the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., to return to New England as superintendent of the mill with which he was formerly connected.

Claude B. Iler, of the Keever Starch Co., Greenville, is again able to be at his office after having been confined by illness to his home in Greenville since December.

H. F. Christley has been appointed overseer of spinning at the Draper-American and Wearwell Sheeting Mills, Draper, N. C., succeeding the late W. E. Poag.

C. G. Bramblett has resigned as overseer carding at the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La., to return to his former position as overseer carding at the W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Ala.

Rhett Macomson, president of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., will be president also of the Cash Mills at Blacksburg, which were recently purchased by Mr. Macomson and associates.

R. A. Whatley has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Peerless Mills, Thomaston, Ga., to become superintendent of the new weave mill which the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., will erect at Bremen, Ga.

William Arnold, who has been superintendent of the Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga., since its establishment seven years ago, has been made general superintendent of that plant, the Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga., and the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., all of which are controlled by the Oakway-Truitt organization, of LaGrange.

### R. W. Heath Dead.

Charlotte, N. C.—R. W. Heath, age 52, formerly a prominent mill man and cotton merchant of Charlotte, died at a local hospital after an illness of five weeks. He was for a number of years secretary and treasurer of the Manetta Cotton Mills, Lando, S. C., and later a member of the cotton firm of H. B. Heath & Co., of this city. He retired from active business several years ago. He is survived by a number of brothers and sisters, including H. B. Heath, president of the Manetta Mills.

### J. H. Bagwell With L. Sonneborn Sons Co.

J. H. Bagwell, well known overseer of weaving, has resigned his position with the Mansfield Mills, Lumberton, N. C., to become Southern representative of L. Sonneborn Sons Company, manufacturers of sizing compounds and chemicals.

### C. D. Peasley Winning Salesman.

C. D. Peasley, salesman with the Charlotte office of the National Ring Traveler Company, of Providence, R. I., led all other salesmen of his company during 1923. Mr. Peasley has been notified that he has been awarded the prize, a check of $150, which this company each year gives to the salesman making the best record.

### Summerfield Baldwin's Will Divides $1,000,000.

Baltimore, Md.—An estate valued at more than $1,000,000 was distributed by the will of Summerfield Baldwin, cotton manufacturer, commission merchant, financier and churchman, which was probated in the Orphan's Court at Towson, Baltimore county.

### Mandeville Mills to Erect New Weave Plant.

The Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., are preparing to erect a new weaving Mill, the plant to be located at Bremen, Ga., near Carrollton. It is understood that the initial equipment will be 54 looms.

### Towel Plant at Tucapau Starts.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Henry G. Nichols, of Boston, treasurer of the Tucapau and of the PPelzer Mills, Tucapau and of the Pelzer Mills, & Co., recently visited both mills. In discussing the extensions at the Tucapau Mill, Mr. Nichols said that installation of the machinery already on the ground will begin at once, and that it is hoped to have it in partial operations by April. The entire toweling addition will be in full operation by May 1, he said, if nothing goes amiss. The product will be finished at the Pacific Bleachery at Lyman. No additions or extensions are contemplated for the time being at the Pelzer plant, Mr. Nichols said.

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Warp Bobbins
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Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

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And so with this in mind, we have established a Service Department in connection with our Southern Plant. No problem in your weave room is too small or too large to keep us from giving you the best we can offer. No one knows it all, but what we can give is yours for the asking.

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Jacquard Heddles

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HAMPTON SMITH
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Plain Finish
Improved Loom Reeds
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Lease Reeds
Combs

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Macon, Ga.**—The local plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company has placed orders with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for humidifiers in their new Star Mills.

**Pageland, S. C.**—The plans of Geo. R. Spencer, of Gastonia, for a mill at this place are said to be nearing completion. It is reported that $190,000 of the desired $250,000 have been subscribed.

**Houston, Tex.**—William A. Mitchell, formerly agent for the Massachusetts Mills, Lowell, Mass., has moved to this city, where he will supervise the erection of a new cotton mill, of which he will be owner and general manager.

**Ringgold, Ga.**—W. A. Nichols, of 503 Baldwin street, Chattanooga, Tenn., who was recently reported as planning to build a hosiery mill here, expects to organize a company to manufacture silk hosiery. Details have not been determined.

**Ware Shoals, S. C.**—The Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company recently equipped 100 looms and are now equipping an additional 1,343 looms with K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motions, purchased from the Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Company, of Pawtucket, R. I.

**Kinston, N. C.**—A representative of the Cohen-Goldman Company, manufacturers of clothing, with a plant in New York, has been visiting this and nearby towns with a view of locating a clothing factory in this section.

**Johnson City, Tenn.** — Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers of Charlotte, N. C., and Boston, Mass., have been engaged by the Chamber of Commerce, Johnson City, Tenn., to render preliminary plans for a proposed loft building at Johnson City.

**High Shoals, N. C.**—It is reported that the Manville Jenckes Company contemplate making additions to the High Shoals Mills, which they recently purchased, and that the additions will exceed 50,000 spindles. They purchased a large amount of land with the High Shoals Mill.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—William McAllester, general manager of the McAllester Hosiery Mills, of this city, has purchased a site at Pikeville, near here, for the erection of a new knitting mill. The plant will cost $50,000 and will have an initial equipment to produce 500 dozen pairs of hose per day, with provision to increase this later to 1,200 dozen. The mill will be devoted to knitting and looping children's hose, mercerized and cotton, the product to the finished at the McAllester plant here.

The capital stock of the McAllester Hosiery Mills has been increased from $85,000 to $150,000 to take care of the new mill.

**Seneca, S. C.**—Plans of R. H. Goddard, of Providence, R. I., for the enlargement of the Seneca Company seem to be taking more definite form. It is reported that he now contemplates the addition of approximately 100,000 spindles, much of which will be moved to Seneca from New England.

**Jonesboro, Ark.** — The Jonesboro Cotton Mills, which was organized here some time ago, has purchased a site and expect to begin construction of the mill buildings within a short time. G. F. Roberts, formerly of Charlotte, will be general manager of the mill.

**Goldville, S. C.**—It is reported that the Oswego Shade Company, of Oswego, N. C., is negotiating for the purchase of the Banna Manufacturing Company, with the probability that a sale will be made. In case the sale is made the Oswego Shade Company will add 20,000 spindles and 400 looms.

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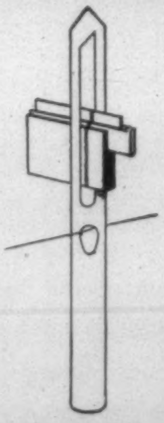

It is significant that seven representative worsted mills are, at this time, equipping automatic worsted looms of two different makes with our

K-A Electrical Warp Stop

R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
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General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**Manchester, Ga.**—The Manchester Cotton Mills recently purchased from the Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., 3-bank K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motions for all their looms. The equipment has been shipped and the installation is expected to be completed within the next few weeks.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—H. M. Wade has let contract to Southeastern Construction Company to duplicate the loft building he erected here last year. The new building, which will cost $100,000, will be arranged to accommodate small manufacturing enterprises. Two textile concerns have taken space in the first loft building erected by Mr. Wade.

**Blacksburg, S. C.**—Rhett Macomson, president of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has acquired control of the Cash Mills here and plans to put the mill in operation at an early date. The buildings have been completed for some time, but owing to the death of E. R. Cash, organizer of the company, the machinery has not yet been installed. The original plans called for the installation of 5,000 spindles.

**Greenville, S. C.**—William Murphy, W. A. Mitchell and C. D. Hague, mill men of New England, accompanied by George E. Spofford, of the Langley Mills, have been here to consult with J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, relative to a site for a new bleachery and finishing plant. While no definite information was given out, it is believed that the party intends to locate a plant in this section.

**Marble Falls, Tex.**—G. L. Jones, of Marble Falls, has undertaken to reorganize the Marble Falls Textile Mills Company and to put it in operation again. Mr. Jones plans to organize a new company to be capitalized at not less than $500,000 and to take over the old plant, install new machinery, raise the dam on the Colorado River three feet and thus insure sufficient water power to operate the plant. Application for authority to raise the river dam has been made to the State Board of Water Engineers, and incorporation papers are now being prepared.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Reports received here from Passaic, N. J., state that the Brighton Mills, owning a spinning mill there and also a twisting and weaving plant, will sell the mill buildings and real estate and move the spinning machinery to some point in North Carolina. The spinning plant has 22,000 spindles and the property comprises about 300 acres of land upon which the buildings are located. This property has already been listed for sale with a Passaic realty firm.

William M. Lyall is president of the Brighton Mills.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The Southern Webbing Company, which was incorporated here last week, will lease a building 60x116 feet on Carolina and Third streets, which is to be erected by J. E. Latham & Co. The plant will be equipped for the manufacture of narrow elastic fabrics.

The incorporators of the company are Thomas S. Dalton, J. E. Latham, John A. Kellenberger, C. W. Causey. R. F. Dalton, Lyndon W. Joyce, F. Dudley Courtenay and Chas. A. Hines. Mr. Courtenay will be president and treasurer; Mr. Dalton, vice-president, and Mr. Joyce, secretary and manager. Mr. Courtenay is from Utica, N. Y., where he has been head of a large jobbing house. Mr. Joyce comes from Orange, N. J., and is an experienced webbing manufacturer. Warren Cooke will be superintendent.

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**Knoxville, Tenn.**—The Appalachian Mills, which last week increased capital stock to $1,500,000, as noted, plans extensive improvements, the first of which will be the erection of a modern dyehouse to cost about $30,000.

With the addition of the Knoxville Spinning Company, and the Tennessee Mills, recently purchased by the Appalachian Mills, the latter company has increased its weekly output of men's heavy cotton two-piece and union underwear from 7,500 to 10,000 dozen pairs, giving a surplus of from 50,000 to 75,000 of yarn per week for sale, these yarns being from 10s to 30s.

The taking over of these two plants by the Appalachian Mills Company gives Knoxville the distinction of having one of the largest mills for the production of men's heavy ribbed underwear in the entire country.

The officers of the company are J. T. Brownlee, president; Roy N. Lotspeich, vice-president, treasurer and general manager; C. L. Henry, secretary, and A. E. Warren, superintendent.

## Curtailment Reports Exaggerated

While the Southern mills are curtailing operations at present, the actual drop in operations has not been as great as many market reports would indicate, according to the best information available this week.

Officials of the Southern Power Company, which supplies power to the greater majority of the mills in the Piedmont section, stated that as yet their mill power load had not dropped more than 8 to 10 per cent. The power load is generally considered a very accuratei ndication as to mill operation.

Although there have been reports to the effect that a very large number of mills have reduced hours, it appears that there has been more talk of curtailment than has actually been put into effect. The average operation in North Carolina for the State as a whole is estimated at five days per week and this estimate checks in closely with the statements from the Southern Power Company.

The latest reports from Georgia indicate that curtailment in that State has not exceeded 10 per cent. In the South, the mills are curtailing slightly and this week a number of weave mills, including the Victor-Monaghan Company, have announced short working schedules.

## Ancillary Proceedings Are Brought Against F. Y. Kitzmiller Sons Co.

Lynchburg, Va. — Ancillary proceedings to original suit filed in Pennsylvania have been instituted in the Federal Court here by Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, of Chester, Pa., against the F. Y. Kitzmiller Sons Company, of Reading, Pa., who have hosiery mills at Big Stone Gap, Va., and Gate City, Va. Charles E. Leippe, of Reading, Pa., has been appointed temporary receiver for the Virginia mills by Judge Henry C. McDowell, of the Federal District Court here, who fixed the bond at $20,000.

The plaintiff has moved for the appointment of a permanent receiver March 17. In an answer filed by the defendant, admissions to the allegations of the plaintiff were made and a request for the appointment of permanent receiver approved.

Eric McCough, a member of the law firm of Dickson, Beittler & McCouch, of Philadelphia, was here in the interest of the plaintiff, for whom his firm is counsel.

## J. E. Sirrine & Co. Handling Much New Work

Greenville, S. C.—Work on local mills under construction is progressing rapidly. J. E. Sirrine & Co. announced Saturday and in addition several contracts have been awarded local firms for work in other places.

About forty mill houses have been built at Capt. E. A. Smyth's Balfour Mills at Hendersonville, and the foundation for the main mill laid. Contract for motors, transformers and switchboards, have been awarded the General Electric Company; to Link-Belt Company for chain drives; and to Bahnson Company for humidifying equipment.

The addition to the Lancaster Cotton Mill, contract awarded recently to Potter & Shackelford, of this city, will be of mill construction, two stories and basement, 160 by 108 feet. Plans call for the installation of the slasher equipment, 320 looms and cloth room machinery.

the building contract having been awarded to Gallivan Building Company, of this city. Present cloth room machinery in mill will be moved to new building.

The Greenville branch plant of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company is now about 50 per cent completed. The building is of reinforced concrete, two stories and basement, W. M. Welch, Inc., are the building contractors; Poe Hardware Company for fire protection and heating; Parks Manufacturing Company is furnishing elevator; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for motors.

J. E. Sirrine & Co. are the engineers for all these buildings.

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Sewerage—Sewage Disposal—Water Supply—Streets
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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.
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WILTS
Veneer Packing Cases
They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service.
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stating the style and size of travelers you are using will bring you a liberal sample selection of VICTOR RING TRAVELERS—the better kind—to try out on your own frames. No obligation. The samples are absolutely FREE.
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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED
Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
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Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS
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TEXTOL, a new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Acme Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

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These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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STEPHEN ARLEIGH, South Car. Representative, Greenville, S. C.
HERBERT BOOTH, Tenn.-Ala. Representative, Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Meeting Textile Operating Executives of Georgia.

(Continued from Page 19)

Martin, G. C., Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
Martin, H. D., Supt., Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
Mason, A. L., President, Acworth Mills, Acworth, Ga.
Massey, W. D., Carder, Thomaston, Ga.
Melchor, Guy, Salesman, Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Morton, G. W., Salesman, Columbus Truck and Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.
McDonald, B. L., Overseer Spinning, Mary Lelia Mill, Greensboro, Ga.
McLaurine, W. M., Sec., Cotton Mfrs. Assn. of Ga., Atlanta, Ga.
McKinney, W. E., Carder and Spinner, Peerless Mill, Thomaston, Ga.
Newsom, Jas., Mgr. and Supt, Unity Cotton Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
North, Frank G., Rep., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Oates, James, Carder, Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
Park, W. E., Carder, Newnan, Ga.
Parker, G. P., Night Carder, Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
Pappa, J. H., Mngr., Hampton Cotton Mill, Hampton, Ga.
Petrea, Frank K., Supt., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Phillips, W. L., Supt., Social Circle Cotton Mill, Social Circle, Ga.
Platt, J. C., Supt., Acworth Mills, Acworth, Ga.
Poole, W. J., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Potts, J. R.. Overseer Picking, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Ragsdale, B. N., Supt., Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
Roberts, Jno. S., Pres., Ga. Webbing and Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.
Roberts, L. H., Overseer Spinning, Barrow Co. Mill, Winder, Ga.
Roseberry, W. P., Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.
Seal, C. B., Director, Textile School, Atlanta, Ga.
Sheridan, E. L., Jefferson Mill, Jefferson, Ga.
Simpson, W. J., Carder and Spinner, LaFayette Mill, LaFayette, Ga.
Singleterry, C. A., Overseer Carding, Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
Smith, O. W., Spinner, Trion Co., Trion, Ga.
Snow, G. B., Salesman, Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Sprane, F. S., Spinner, Crown Cotton Mill, Dalton, Ga.
Stanfield, M. W., Carder, Elk Cotton Mill, Dalton, Ga.
Steele, Robt. S., Supt., LaFayette Cotton Mill, LaFayette, Ga.
Stodghill, C. M., Stodghill & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Strange, A. E., Overseer Spinning, Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga.
Thompson, C. P., Supt., Trion, Ga.
Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomason, W. R., Supt., Palmetto Mills, Palmetto, Ga.
Thrower, S. M., Overseer Spinning, Dixie Mill, LaGrange, Ga.
Tillery, Lee, Production Mngr., Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.
Wall, C. B., Carder, Social Circle Cotton Mill, Social Circle, Ga.
Wharton, J. F., Spinner, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Young, C. M., Treasurer, Georgia Webbing and Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.

## Huntsville Mill Situation

Huntsville, Ala.—There is more or less degree of curtailment in the production of most of the cotton mills of Huntsville, according to a canvass of the situation. The Lowe, Margaret and Huntsville Knitting Mills are running three days each week, just a little more than half time. Merrimack and Dallas Mills are operating five days every week and the Lincoln Mills are running full time and building an annex. The West Huntsville Mill is running full time also.

Managements of the mills which have curtailed production declare that they have done this because of unsettled conditions in the market for textile goods, taken in connection with the fact that their warehouses are full of manufactured products. When there will be sufficient improvement in market conditions to warrant resumption on full time is a matter for the future to decide, they declare.

Manufacturers of Speeders, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

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SHUTTLES

We make a specialty of Shuttles for all makes of looms, both plain and automatic. Correspondence solicited.

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The Standard of The World For Tests of Fabrics, Yarns, Twines, Etc.

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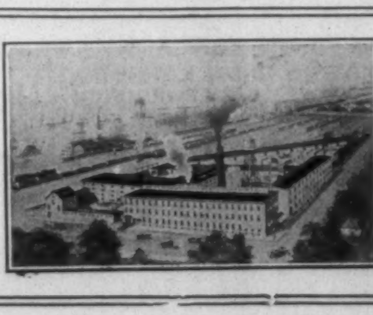

DAVID M. BROWN President
GEORGE G. BROWN Treasurer

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NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our
"HIGH GRADE"
Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited Catalog on Request

## Victor-Monaghan Curtails

Greenville, S. C.—Operation on a four-day-a-week schedule of the Victor-Monaghan Mills in the Piedmont section of the State becomes effective at once. The curtailment affects approximately 3,000 employees and includes a total of about 183,000 spindles and 4,783 looms in the five plants. Announcement was also made that the Wallace plant at Jonesville, which was formerly one of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, will go on the curtailed schedule. This mill has 15,980 spindles and 424 looms.

This curtailment which is expect- follow in this section is the largest ed to be forerunner of others to curtailment yet to take place in this State. It is due to the stagnant condition of the cloth market, it was stated.

Beginning the latter part of the present week, the Victor-Monaghan Mills will be idle every Friday and Saturday until further notice. The plants will continue to operate on the first four days of the week as in the past. The mills embracing the Victor-Monaghan chain, the number of spindles and looms in each follows:

Monaghan Mill, Greenville, 60,032 spindles and 1,540 looms; Victor Mills, Greer, 59,136 spindles and 1,511 looms; Greer plant, Greer, 25,600 spindles and 730 looms; Apalachie Mill at Arlington, 19,721 spindles and no looms; Walhalla plant at Walhalla, 18,186 spindles and 1,002 looms.

Wanted—One first-class winder man. Apply at once to Box A-1, care Southern Textile bulletin.

A Smokeless Grate
Will "Stop It"
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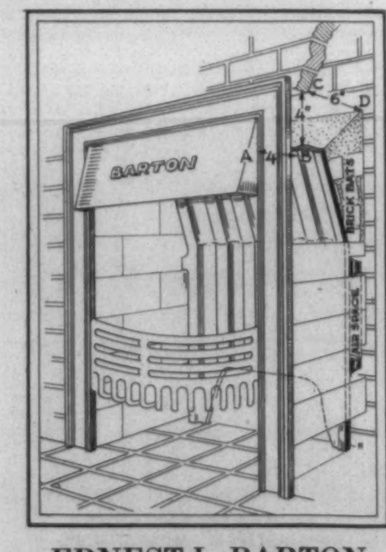
Metal Fire Backs
Will "Stay Put"

Use these in New York and "head off" Annoyance and expensive repairs.



ERNEST L. BARTON
Specialties
Charlotte, N. C.

## Additions to Textile Hall

Greenville, S. C.—It as announced Friday at the office of Textile Hall Corporation that the plans for the new addition to the hall in order to take care of the overflow of exhibitors for the Southern Textile Exposition next October have been prepared by J. E. Sirrine & Co. They call for a building two stories high, 60 feet wide and 200 feet long. It will contain 16,800 square feet of display space.

The building will be temporary in character, but will be attractive and thoroughly lighted. Three sides will contain as many windows as possible.

Many exhibits of machinery and accessories will be placed in the building.

Contracts have been signed by the owners of the adjoining property for locating the addition very close to the main building on Washington street. It will be reached by galleries. These will be very short, as the annex will be placed about 15 feet from the hall. It will be so close as to be virtually a part of the main building.

## Bureau of Standards Issues Circular on Hosiery Sizes

Standardized measurements adopted by the hosiery manufacturers have been made available to the entire trade by the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, through a circular now being distributed at a price of 5 cents which covers the subject completely. The method of measuring circular knit hose for sizes, as approved by the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, is given by the circular as follows:

"After the hose has been boarded and pressed and appears in a flat and unwrinkled condition, place a ruler along a line in which the tip of the toe and the bottom of the heel gore are connected. The measured distance along this line from tip to toe to the intersection with the back of the heel to the nearest half inch is the hosiery size. Preference should be given to the lower number; that is, if the exact measurement, as found by the system, is 10¼ inches exactly, it is desirable to call the stocking size 10."

Several diagrams illustrate the various faulty methods of measuring for sizes and one diagram shows the approved standardized method. These diagrams indicate also why hosiery sizes may vary so greatly. By measuring a single sock according to all of the "nine different systems of measuring circular knit hosiery," formerly in use, it will be found that the different results will vary over the extent of one inch—one full size, the circular points out by the use of the diagrams.

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Stauss Rectified Tallow, Oil and Gums for all warp sizing ana finishing purposes

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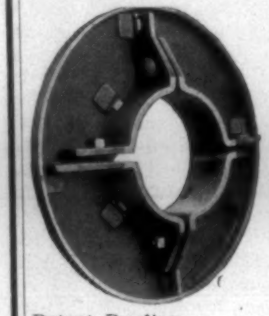

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All Steel
LOOM BEAM HEADS
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ADJUSTABLE BEAM HEADS
(SPLIT AND SOLID)
NARROW FABRIC BEAMS
BEAMS FOR ELASTIC AND
NON ELASTIC WEB
BEAMS FOR SILK RIBBON
"NEW PROCESS" DROP WIRES
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BOND DEPARTMENT
Specializes in Textile Corporation Finance.
Negotiates purchase and sale of Cotton Mills.
Offers conservative investments in Textile preferred stocks to yield from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 per cent.
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SIZOL products were advertised in this publication twenty years ago. They are successfully used by many Southern Mills.

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Victrolyn
A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps
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**WYANDOTTE TEXTILE SODA**
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GOOD AS THE BEST AND THEN SOME
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CLEANSER
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Mi Cleanser—The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing, Cleansing, Deodorizing, Scouring and Scrubbing Powder.

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YOU TRY IT. THANKS.

**CHARLIE NICHOLS**
**Pres., Treas. & Genl. Mgr.**
**NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY**
**Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.**

# *Knitting Arts Exhibition*

The Twentieth Knitting Arts Exhibition, to be held in the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia April 7 to 11, promises to be the largest exposition of the knitting industry that has ever been assembled, according to statements from those in charge. The exhibition will be held under the auspices of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, which will hold its annual convention during the exposition.

Reservations already made for space show that the exhibition will exceed those of previous years. The displays will include knitting machinery and equipment of all kinds, and also a very comprehensive exhibit of knitted products. Included will also be numerous exhibits from yarn mills who specialize on production of yarns for the knitting and underwear trades.

A great deal of space will be devoted also to the exhibits of the manufacturers of dyestuffs and similar products, among these being some of the leading dye producers in the country.

Chester I. Campbell, general manager of the Knitting Arts Exhibition, has announced that the following firms hace reserved space:

Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Acme Steel Goods Co., Philadelphia.
Ainslie Knitting Machine Co., Brooklyn.
Altemus, Jacob K., Philadelphia.
American Dyestuff Reporter, New York.
American Fabrics Co. The, New York.
American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati.
American Moistening Co., Boston.
American Safety Table Co., Inc., Reading.
American Scrubbing Equipment Sales Co., Hannibal, Mo.
American Thread Co., The, New York.
American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston.
American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.
Andreykovicz & Dunk, Philadelphia.
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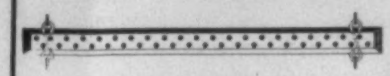

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Mr. Goodman.

## February Cotton Consumption

Washington, March 14.—Counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500 pound bales, there was a total of 507,876 bales of cotton consumed during February, this year, as compared with 566,805 bales for the corresponding period in 1923, according to the regular cotton consumption report made public today by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

For the seven months ending with February, 1924, a total of 3,595,436 bales of cotton were consumed, as compared with 3,839,780 bales for 1923. Cotton on hand, February 29, in consuming establishments, totalled 1,578,272 bales, as compared with 2,020,900 bales during 1923.

There was a total of 2,485,009 bales in public storage and compresses at the close of business, February 29, as compared with 2,803,304 bales for the same period in 1923.

### Cotton Spinning Compared.

Cotton spindles active during February, 1924, totalled 32,683,786 as compared with 35,683,786 as compared with 35,304,423 during February, 1923.

Figures for 1924 include 22,372 Egyptian; 7,315 other foreign; 2,450 American-Egyptian, and 507 Sea Island consumed; 70,254 Egyptian; 15,342 other foreign; 14,208 American Egyptian, and 3,045 Sea Island in consuming establishments; and 20,954 Egyptian; 12,098 other foreign; 15,519 American-Egyptian, and 2,971 Sea Island in public storage. Seven months' consumption, 134,432 Egyptian; 50,777 other foreign; 17,938 American-Egyptian, and 3,071 Sea Island.

Linters not included above were 41,698 bales consumed during February in 1924, and 47,296 bales in 1923; 123,000 bales on hand in consuming establishments on February 29, 1924, and 157,533 bales in 1923, and 87,087 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1924, and 45,052 bales in 1923. Linters consumed during seven months ending February 29 amounted to 325,653 bales in 1924, and 389,052 bales in 1923.

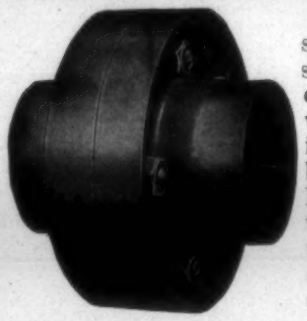
The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1922, as compiled from information secured through the domestic and foreign staff of the department of commerce is 17,540,000 bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1923, was approximately 20,950,000 bales of 478 pounds lint. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 157,000,000.

## Mill Production Lower

Washington.—Further reports of extensive curtailment in operations by cotton mills in New England and also in the South were received by the Federal Reserve Board during February, according to its monthly bulletin for March. Noting the large consumption of cotton in January, despite price recessions and reported poor business, a large part of present consumption, the board declared, is for stock and not to fill orders now on books.

The rise in raw wool prices has been checked, the board found, and the market has been less active. No declines have occurred, however, the board reported, as foreign markets have continued strong and the supplies of foreign wool in this country are very light. The silk markets also have been rather dull since the first of the year, the board noted.

"Textiles," the bulletin said, "have not shared in the improvement noted in many other lines of business during recent months.



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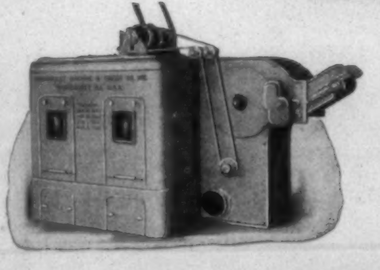

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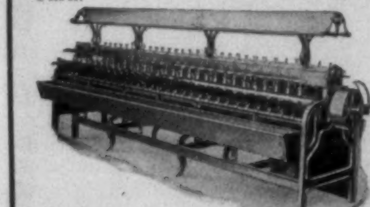

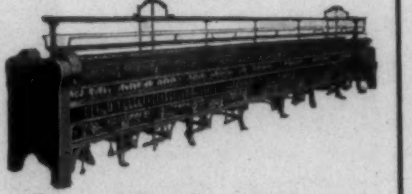

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## The Week's Cotton Trade

Cotton prices repeated the previous week's erratic movement with quotations, however, following an upward tendency throughout the week, with final closing prices for both spot cotton and future contracts about ¾ cent per pound above the close of March 7. The quantity of cotton consumed by American mills during the month of February as reported by the Bureau of the Census amounted to 507,876 bales, which figure was somewhat higher than trade expectations. The total consumption by American mills for the seven months ending February 29 amounted to 3,595,436 bales, as compared with 3,839,780 bales for the corresponding period last season. No change was reported in the dry goods market with prices about unchanged as compared with those of the previous week, and the volume of business still small.

March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 28.62 cents as compared with 27.85 cents, the close of the previous week. No. 5 or middling spot cotton in ten designated spot markets closed at 29.00 cents per pound as against 28.33 cents on March 7.

Exports for the week amounted to 81,329 bales, compared with 100,354 bales the previous week and 98,962 bales for the corresponding week in 1923. Exports from August 1 to March 14 amounted to 4,504,931 bales, as compared with 3,904,801 bales for the corresponding period last season. Figures include exports to Canada to end of February.

New York future contracts closed March 14: March, 28.62 cents; May, 28.92; July, 28.19; October, 25.58; December, 25.20. New Orleans closed: March, 29.23; May, 28.91; July, 22.00; October, 25.08; December, 24.73. New Orleans spot cotton, 29.13 cents per pound.

Certificated stock at New York on March 14 was 143,487 bales, and at New Orleans, 23,828 bales.

## South American Cotton Goods Markets

(Continued from Page 14)

sufficient to meet their present and immediate demands. This hand-to-mouth policy and cautiousness on the part of the dealers is expected to continue until the political situation has been clarified which is expected will only occur after the Presidential elections in May or July. The unfavorable exchange situation existing between American and Peruvian currencies has been, and will continue to be, an unfavorable factor in the sale of American textiles. Native manufactures in certain lines are increasing from year to year. Native manufactured ginghams, although of poor quality, are especially in demand and sell for considerably less than similar foreign manufactures. Grey goods are also manufactured in this country in considerable quantities, and although of an inferior quality, are preferred by a large part of the trade, due to the low prices offered. Generally, it may be stated Peru is a price and not a quality market.

British firms are offering as an inducement to purchasers, the privilege of making their own assortments in many lines. This is especially true in the case of prints, where customers can change designs and colors to suit their own individual tastes. Fancy goods, such as poplins and brocades, are sold in considerable quantities, but due to the lower prices offered by British manufacturers, the latter have been able to capture a larger part of the business. The British also control to a large extent the trade in white goods. In this latter case, many of the importers feel that competition could be to a great extent lessened, if American materials were offered for prices somewhat under the British. Many Peruvians have formed the habit of purchasing from British concerns only because of long years of business relations. They refuse to purchase from other nationalities, not because of inferiority of the manufactures of the latter, but only because of habit. It is believed that this obstacle could be overcome to a great extent, if a concession was made in the matter of lower prices, and it is entirely possible that American manufacturers would obtain an additional amount of business. It cannot be too strongly brought to the attention of United States firms that price on this market is one of the primary considerations. To sum up the possibilities for 1924, local importers believe that this question is entirely one of prices. Unless some consideration is given to this point, and if the same strong competition is felt during the present year as was experienced during the past, it is believed that American manufactured textiles will lose a considerable amount of ground they have gained during the past several years.—Trade Commissioner Carlton Jackson, Bogota, December 31.

### Data on Production of Hosiery.

There was a total of 4,965,447 dozen pairs of hosiery of all classes manufactured during January, 1924, according to data received from 358 establishments operating 452 mills and made public by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

Of the total amount there were 83,172 dozen pairs men's full fashioned, 2,040,808 dozen pairs men's seamless, 536,712 dozen pairs women's full-fashioned, 1,213,946 dozen pairs women's seamless, 628,048 dozen pairs boys' and misses', 438,803 dozen pairs children's and infants', all styles, and 24,458 dozen pairs athletic and sports, all styles.

Shipments during the month consisted of 4,331,719 dozen pairs; finished product on hand at the end of the month, 8,672,991 dozen pairs; orders booked during month, 3,968,420 dozen pairs; cancellations during month, 197,538 dozen pairs; unfilled orders on hand at end of month, 9,580,226 dozen pairs.

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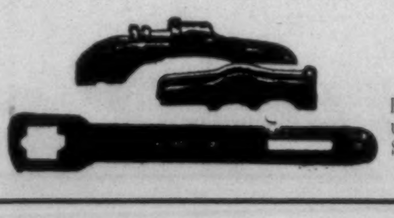

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## How to Handle Artificial Silk

(Continued from Page 13)

We realized, however, that this two-stage process was favored by many manufacturers, many of whom had the ordinary hank-to-bobbin machines in good condition, and so we designed a machine that would function perfectly under the conditions imposed. In this machine the silk passes between two very light discs kept in contact by a spring with a micrometer adjustment. By means of a cam and levers, a finger is given an oscillating motion, timed so that it presses on the discs during the winding of the nose of the bottle cone, thus putting tension on the yarn as its speed decreases. As the thread guide travels back towards the base the finger gradually releases the discs and reduces the auxiliary tension as the tension due to increased yarn speed increases. This attachment can be adjusted to ensure constant tension throughout the whole range of yarn speeds. In this way a hard-nosed winding is formed resulting in a well-wound package.

The same system is employed on the rapid pirn-winder, of which one firm in England have installed about 10,000 spindles. Almost all horizontal spindle bobbin-to-bottle winders take their supply from the bobbin over-end, the bobbin being placed on end and the yarn drawn off as from a cotton mule or ring cop. This results in more twist being put in or taken out of the yarn, and, further, it necessitates the use of finger tensions acting directly on the silk. Our method is to take the supply from a bobbin, unrolling which is possible owing to the gradual friction starting motion permitting the bobbin to obtain full revolving speed without jerk or strain to the yarn. This method permits also of putting the required tension on the bobbin instead of on the yarn direct. Here, again, the tension is equalized by a simple device, and the same type of spring roller as previously referred to is adopted to take up all slack in the yarn as it is fed to the bottle.

This was an important and popular development, but it was to the second method of winding that we turned for getting the highest possible results.

Early experiments, and some of you are still experimenting, gave poor results, due to constant breakage of yarn through entanglement, destruction of the filaments in the thread, a large number of knots, and a production below that of the double stage method.

What must be aimed at is a machine which will give yarn tension varying between very small limtis when starting, winding and at entanglement. It must be fitted with an efficient stopmotion in case of hank entanglement which will prevent stretch or damage to the finest counts of yarn when operating. Such a machine if soundly constructed, should give a very high production, greater even than the ordinary hank to flanged bobbin winder.

## Artificial Silk Industry Competing in Italy

The artificial silk industry in Italy, which had its beginning about 15 years ago, is now retarding not only the progress of the real silk industry, but is also affecting to a certain extent the cotton and wool trade, Trade Commissioner J. A. Palmer reports to the Department of Commerce. Many difficulties were at first encountered in building up this new industry, but the task was somewhat facilitated because the principal raw materials required are obtainable within the country. As the manufacture of artificial silk developed, the soda, cellulose, and other related industry were correspondingly stimulated.

Artificial silk is produced in Italy by means of the viscose process. While it is difficult to give an accurate figure in regard to production which is undoubtedly on the increase, information obtained seems to indicate that Italy's output of artificial silk amounts to 12,000 to 15,000 kilos (kilo=2.2046 pounds) per working day. About 14,300 workers are employed.

During recent months the demand has been particularly good, and some mills have even been obliged to refuse a number of foreign orders because they were booked to capacity. The Japanese disaster had the effect of stimulating demand for artificial silk as a result of the increase in prices for raw silk. Lately, the demand has fallen off somewhat, but business is still considered good.

Switzerland is Italy's best customer for artificial silk, taking about 37 per cent of Italian exports. In 1922 the United States came next with 25 per cent and Spain third with about 16 per cent, but during the first nine months of 1923, Spain disappeared almost entirely from the Italian market, and the share of the United States dropped to about 14 per cent.

## Market for Knitted Outerwear in Chile

While the use of sweaters, shawls and other knitted outerwear garments has not as yet attained the same amount of popularity as in the United States, the sales are greater than at any previous time. Knitted suits for children up to four or five years are especially coming into demand, chiefly among the better classes.

Although no accurate production figures are available, probably 75 per cent of the knitted outerwear garments are manufactured within the country. In addition to the 14 or 15 factories producing these articles, a large home industry has been developed, that is, the garments being knitted by women in their homes, and the output from this source would appear to be even greater than that of the factories. The cost of the article produced in the home is not any greater than that produced in the factories, notwithstanding the time element involved. Some of the larger stores prefer to handle only those sweaters and sweater skirts made by hand, as they have learned that a discriminating buyer wants the garment in one piece instead of several pieces joined together by machine. The factory-made scarfs and shawls, however, probably enjoy a greater popularity than the home product. The prices of domestic garments are much lower than the imported article, thereby restricting the demand for the latter to the wealthier classes whose financial situation permits their purchasing without reference to price. While the quality of the domestic-made product is equal to the imported article except in the very fine grades of wool and silk knit outerwear garments, the designs, especially of women's sweaters and skirts, are often not quite as fashionable as those brought in from abroad.

### Imports and Customs Duties.

Import statistics do not classify separate garments, thus making it impossible to arrive at any accurate calculation of the exact quantity of sweaters, skirts, scarfs, bathing suits, etc., which are imported. Classifications are given to the different garments according to the textile material of which it is made and whether men's and boys', or women's and girls'.

The import duty on cotton knitted outerwear assessed by legal weight is 3.00 gold pesos per kilo (2.2 pounds). The duty on silk knitted outerwear assessed by net weight is 41.60 gold pesos per kilo. The duty on wool knitted outerwear assessed by legal weight is 5.25 gold pesos per kilo.

The predominance of France as a supplier of knit outerwear articles as shown in the above tables is due almost wholly to the preference for French styles, especially in women's wear. Great Britain supplies a large portion of the men's wool knitted sweater vests.

Although not wishing unduly to discourage any manufacturers desirous of introducing their product into this market, it seems rather doubtful whether any large volume of sales could be obtained by American manufacturers, even though they were willing to go to the expense of a comprehensive advertising campaign on behalf of their goods. The total volume of imports is so small as to preclude the expectation of any large returns in the face of native industries, with the single exception of silk, and any attempt to overcome present preferences for the French article would prove a lengthy and costly experiment.

Interested firms may obtain lists of Chilean importers and dealers in knitted outerwear garments by applying to the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Refer to File No. LA-13046.

## Needle Breakage

At a recent meeting of the Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association, Western District, the causes of needle breakage and cures for this difficulty were discussed by P. E. Yolles, of the Luxknit Sweater Mills, Milwaukee, Wis. The following abstract is reprinted from the bulletin of the association:

In my opinion the principal causes of needle-breakage at the butt are as follows:

1. Rough cams.
2. Insufficient weight on the material allowing the needles to jump out of place and strike the cam.
3. Wornout plates, giving the needle too much play in the needle-bed.
4. Rough cells.

The third cause may be helped by hammering the needle-bed and bringing it back to the proper size for the needle. The fourth cause can be helped by using a fine file to smooth the rough cells.

The principal causes of breakage at the hook are:

1. Needle-beds not properly lined up.
2. Yarn carrier not in proper position.
3. Cam adjustments wrong, causing needles to break while machine is racking.

The first two causes can be remedied by putting the needle-bed or carrier into correct position. The third cause may be cured by setting the cams for half-cardigan, the front and back cams on right side two marks lower than the left-side cams, thereby allowing the machine room for enough yarn for racking. Otherwise, when the stitch is small, it will force the latch beneath the hook and also cause damage to the cloth.

When knitting zig-zag, or where cloth is racked on both sides, which can be done only on full-cardigan, the rear left and front right cam should be set two numbers looser. Needle breakage at the lower end is also caused by too much play between cams.

### Outerwear Association to Aid Standardization of Yarns.

For the first time in the history of the organization, the National Knitting Outerwear Association will be represented in a standardization conference in Washington at a hearing next Friday on the standardization of knitting yarns in the Industrial Building, of the Bureau of Standards.

The association will be represented by a national committee, headed by John Fichel, of Grushlaw & Fichel, Philadelphia. This committee, it is proposed will co-operate with "Committee D-13," of the American Society for Testing Materials. The committee which Mr. Fichel heads, is the National Committee for Co-operation with Spinners.

Outerwear association officials are keenly interested in a proposal to standardize knitting yarns for knitted outerwear, and they are confident that good progress can be made toward this end if the knitters co-operate successfully with the spinners.

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## Massachusetts Losing Her Textile Supremacy

(Continued from Page 7)

all other States in the manufacture of yarn for sale. In the manufacture of unbleached sheetings South Carolina and Georgia outranked Massachusetts.

South Carolina in 1921 produced more than fifty per cent of the total of print cloth manufactured in the United States and greatly exceeded the value for Massachusetts. Georgia held first place in the manufacture of tire fabrics, producing a million and a half dollars more than Massachusetts. In the manufacture of cotton flannel Massachusetts and North Carolina produced about the same. In the manufacture of ginghams, shirtings, denims, lawns and other finer goods Massachusetts led in production.

"Comparative tests were made as to the cost of manufacturing, which showed in Massachusetts mills a pound of cloth of certain specifications cost .3497 while in Southern mills the cost was .222, showing a difference of twelve and seventy-seven one-hundredths cents per pound in favor of the Southern mill, which is a very handsome profit.

"These are the important items for consideration and must impress us with the fact that our State must encourage and assist the textile industry in every way possible, at least until Southern competition is not so severe.

"The South today has certain advantages over Massachusetts in the manufacture of cotton goods. Formerly the warm climate and the hot dry summer, so necessary to the growth of cotton, was a disadvantage, but with the successful development of humidifying processes, modern ventilation, and cooling and filtering systems, cotton mills can be located anywhere in the South and operated successfully during the hot technical difficulties removed.

The warm climate proves advantageous in that there results a less cost of living in the South than in the North; less fuel is consumed and less clothing is required. Furthermore, the mill owners help in keeping the cost of living down by furnishing houses to the operatives at a low rental, and other necessaries. Operatives in the South can and do live more cheaply than in Massachusetts.

"The report shows in greater detail the advantages gained by producing cheaper power and through newer plants and equipment—citing that it has been impossible to reconstruct the older Massachusetts mills or to entirely replace old with new machinery, so as to increase the output per spindle and production per employee.

"In Massachusetts, the working hours for women and children in textile mills has been limited by law to forty-eight per week and nine hours per day, whereas in no Southern State, except South Carolina, where the weekly limitation is fifty-five hours, is there a limitation of less than sixty hours per week and ten hours per day. Further, in Massachusetts, the employment of women and children in textile manufacturing is prohibited after 6 p. m., and before 6 a. m., but in none of the Southern States is night work by women prohibited in textile manufacturing, and even in Massachusetts women may be employed in other industries until 10 p. m., provided they do not work more than nine hours in any one day or forty-eight hours in any one week.

"As it is considered necessary to employ women in cotton mills both in the North and in the South, this limitation of ours in which the work can be performed by women appears summer months with the former to be the most important handicap suffered by the Massachusetts mills

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in their competition with the mills of the South. Cotton machinery has become almost automatic and the more hours the machines are operated, the greater will be the production for the same overhead. However, the records presented later in the report show that actually, notwithstanding the limitation of the maximum hours of employment in this State, the mills in Massachusetts are not operated any less continuously than the mills in other New England States in which the legal maximum number of hours is in no case less than fifty-four per week.

"Evidently, therefore, the restriction which most seriously affects the manufacturer in Massachusetts is that which prohibits the employment of women after 6 p. m., and, thereby renders it practically impossible to operate the textile mills in this State with a second shift of employees, even though none of these employees has been employed in excess of nine hours in a single day or forty-eight in a week. As a matter of practice most of the operatives in Southern mills work fifty-five hours per week during the daytime—ten hours for five days and five hours on Saturday, and then, if necessary a night shift (including women- may be employed for fifty hours—ten hours each night, except Saturday and Sunday nights. Thus when occasion requires the spindles are operated (on a two-shift basis) even as many as 105 hours per week as against a maximum of forty-eight in Massachusetts.

"The history of the Southern mills is like the history of those in New England. Southern mill owners had an opportunity to learn from the experience of those who were pioneers in the cotton manufacturing industry years ago in this commonwealth, who made it not only the leading industry in this State, but today Massachusetts, as in the past, leads the nation in the manufacture and production of textiles. Southern States will continue to produce cotton goods in increasing quantities; while Massachusetts is doubtful as many of the advantages obtained in the manufacture of textiles in Southern States today are considered permanent.

"With more real co-operation between employers and employees to meet conditions of business and competition as it exists from time to time, and an understanding by the public of the value and benefit of the textile industry to the Commonwealth that its growth may be encouraged, Massachusetts may be able to maintain her leadership in the textile industries and especially in the manufacture of the fine grade of goods which require highly skilled labor as well as a trained mechanical and technical organization to produce.

"The report shows that for the year 1921 the value of the cotton manufactures in the United States was $1,330,263,000 and that Massachusetts led all other States, with a total of $317,602,000. The report shows that Massachusetts had 182 mills with 106,337 employees in the cotton industry, while North Carolina, with 343 mills had 66,316 employees. South Carolina, 154 mills and 51,509 employees, and Georgia, 125 mills and 35,237 employees. Massachusetts had eleven more mills and 26,000 more employees in 1919 than in 1921. All the States showed a decline from 1919 to 1921 but the percentage of the decline was far greater in Massachusetts than in any other State.

"The report contains a large accumulation of statistics of great value in any study of the cotton industrial situation."

## Textile Mill Standardizes On Silent Chains

(Continued from Page 11)

speed reduction is obtainable with the chains, and many of our reductions are from 1700 R. P. M. to 105 R. P. M.

Using belts from the motors to get as great a reduction would require a countershaft with an additional friction and slippage loss, and also a higher first cost. Or else we should have to use slow speed electric motors, which cost from 20 to 25 per cent more.

**Small Space and Little Attention.**

A third and very important point is the short distance possible between centers. Our motors for the spinning frames are set in windows, the distance between centers being three feet six inches. A belt would need eight to ten feet, and we have not the space to waste.

Another advantage of chain drives is that they require very little attention aside from lubrication once daily.

Because the silent chains can be run slack, bearing friction is reduced. Whenever we tightened a belt of any size, we had trouble with the bearings heating until the belt had stretched. We often had a man watching such a bearing all day, pouring water on it to keep it cool, and flooding it with oil.

We use a few gear drives, but they are noisy; and if they get out of alignment even slightly, they wear excessively and give trouble. Silent chains are far superior.

### Cotton Movement From August 1, 1923, to March 14, 1924.

| | 1924 Bales | 1923 Bales |
|---|---|---|
| Port receipts | 5,803,528 | 5,026,444 |
| Port stocks | 685,279 | 674,382 |
| Interior receipts | 6,729,504 | 6,701,721 |
| Interior stocks | 696,682 | 800,678 |
| Into sight | 9,946,519 | 9,523,163 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 1,470,114 | 1,827,175 |
| Southern spinners' takings | 3,064,913 | 3,498,839 |

### Egyptians Pulling Up Their Socks.

During the first 11 months of 1923, Egypt imported more than $153,000 worth of elastic goods, of which a good proportion consisted of men's garters. Three English brands, which sell at approximately 2s for a cotton elastic fabric, are on the market, but American made garters are the most popular, although they sell at slightly higher prices.

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# Cotton Goods

Philadelphia, Pa. — Cotton yarns continued in light demand during the past week, in spite of the better prices in the cotton markets. Yarn prices held steady, with only an occasional drop of half a cent on some counts. While it is generally understood that yarn stocks are low, fairly large quantities were offered during the week at prices about two cents lower than spinners would quite.

Combed yarns were very dull, with prices showing a tendency to go lower. There were some offerings of 40s two-ply at 70 cents and sales reported on 10s hosiery yarns as low as 40 cents. Quotations on mercerized yarns have shown a further drop and the demand has been light. Hosiery mills are taking mercerized yarns only on a hand-to-mouth basis for immediate needs and there is practically no buying for future delivery.

The latest combed yarn price reductions range from 1 to 5 cents a pound. The normal relation between these yarns and the cost of the cotton they are spun from has been lost sight of in the effort to quote prices that mill move the yarns. In addition to this, there is decided irregularity as between the various counts. Taking the current local quotations on Southern two-ply combed peeler skeins and warps as an example of this, 20s-2 are quoted at their lowest level since early last November, but remain midway between their top, for last year, 72 cents, and their low, 52 cents. Forties two-ply are 13 cents below their best 1923 figure and only 2 cents above their lowest level of the year.

Carded yarn prices showed very little net change for the week. The demand was light and covered only small lots for filling in purposes. A few good sales of tinged insulating yarns were reported. Knitters bought very sparingly and the weaving trades were not in the market to any appreciable extent.

Yarn quotations were published in this market as follows:

**Two-Ply Chain Warps.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-ply 8s | 43½ | a-- | 2-ply 24s | 49½ | a50 |
| 10s | 44 | a-- | 2-ply 26s | 50 | a-- |
| 12s to 14s | 45 | a-- | 2-ply 30s | 51 | a-- |
| 2-ply 16s | 45½ | a-- | 2-ply 40s | 60 | a-- |
| 2-ply 20s | 46 | a-- | 2-ply 50s | 70 | a-- |

**Two-Ply Skeins.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8s | 42 | a | 40s | 59 | a60 |
| 10s to 12s | 43 | a43½ | 40s ex. | 64 | a65 |
| 14s | 44½ | a-- | 50s | 70 | a-- |
| 16s | 45 | a-- | 60s | 78 | a-- |
| 20s | 45½ | a-- | Tinged Carpet— | | |
| 24s | 49 | a-- | 3, 4-ply | 38½ | a39 |
| 26s | 50 | a-- | White Carpet— | | |
| 30s | 51 | a | 3, 4-ply | 42 | a-- |

**Duck Yarns.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3, 4 and 5-ply— | | | 3, 4 and 5-ply— | | |
| 8s | 42 | a-- | 16s | 45 | a-- |
| 10s | 43 | a44 | 20s | 46 | a-- |
| 12s | 44 | a45 | | | |

**Single Chain Warps.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10s | 44 | a-- | 24s | 48 | a49 |
| 12s | 45 | a-- | 26s | 49 | a50 |
| 14s | 45½ | a-- | 30s | 50 | a52 |
| 16s | 45½ | a-- | 40s | 60 | a61 |
| 20s | 46 | a-- | | | |

**Single Skeins.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s to 8s | 41 | a-- | 20s | 45 | a-- |
| 10s | 42 | a-- | 24s | 48 | a-- |
| 12s | 43 | a-- | 26s | 49 | a-- |
| 14s | 44 | a-- | 30s | 50 | a-- |
| 16s | 44 | a-- | | | |

**Frame Cones.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8s | 42 | a-- | 22s | 46 | a-- |
| 10s | 42½ | a-- | 24s | 47 | a47½ |
| 12s | 43 | a-- | 26s | 48 | a-- |
| 14s | 44 | a-- | 28s | 49 | a-- |
| 16s | 44½ | a-- | 30s | 51 | a52 |
| 18s | 45 | a-- | 30 ty'g in | 49 | a-- |
| 20s | 45 | a45½ | 40s | 58 | a-- |

**Combed Peeler Skeins.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-ply 10s | 61 | a-- | 2-ply 50s | 80 | a-- |
| 2-ply 20s | 65 | a-- | 2-ply 60s | 85 | a90 |
| 2-ply 30s | 70 | a-- | 2-ply 70s | 98 | a-- |
| 2-ply 36s | 73 | a-- | 2-ply 80s | 1 12 | a-- |
| 2-ply 40s | 75 | a-- | | | |

**Combed Peeler Cones.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10s | 55 | a56 | 30s | 63 | a65 |
| 12s | 56 | a57 | 32s | 68 | a70 |
| 14s | 57 | a58 | 34s | 70 | a72 |
| 16s | 58 | a59 | 36s | 75 | a77 |
| 18s | 59 | a60 | 38s | 77 | a78 |
| 20s | 60 | a-- | 40s | 78 | a80 |
| 22s | 60 | a61 | 50s | 85 | a87 |
| 24s | 61 | a61½ | 60s | 90 | a95 |
| 26s | 61½ | a62 | 70s | 1 05 | a1 16 |
| 28s | 62 | a63 | 80s | 1 15 | a1 20 |

**Garded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20s, 2-ply | 56 | a-- | 36s, 2-ply | 66 | a-- |
| 22s, 2-ply | 57 | a-- | 40s, 2-ply | 70 | a-- |
| 24s, 2-ply | 59 | a-- | 45s, 2-ply | 75 | a-- |
| 30s, 2-ply | 61 | a-- | 50s, 2-ply | 80 | a-- |

**Carded Cones.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10s | 48 | a-- | 22s | 54 | a-- |
| 12s | 49 | a-- | 26s | 57 | a-- |
| 14s | 50 | a-- | 28s | 58 | a-- |
| 20s | 53 | a-- | 30s | 60 | a-- |

## Austrian Cotton Spinning Industry in December.

The monthly report of the Austrian Association of Cotton Spinners and Weavers shows that of 1,096,744 spindles in place, 992,448 reported, and of the latter number 770,848 were actually in operation at the end of December. The consumption of cotton during December amounted to 271,000 pounds of Egyptian and 3,780,000 pounds of American and East Indian, the total being 94,000 pounds greater than in November. Spinning hours were increased about 6 per cent over November, and 3,699,000 pounds of yarn were produced in December, compared with 3,227,000 pounds in November. Yarn deliveries of 3,794,000 pounds represented an increase of 23 per cent over November, and stocks on hand at the end of the year were 3,234,000 pounds. December sales fell off 60 per cent from those of the previous months, and amounted to 890,000 pounds for the domestic market and 521,000 pounds to foreign countries. Unfilled orders at the end of the year totalled 6,004,000 pounds, Assistant Trade Commissioner Prentiss M. Terry, Vienna, reports to the Department of Commerce.

B C
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AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS
**BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**
BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S.C.
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
ROCKFORD, ILL. U.S.A.

# The Yarn Market

New York.—In the cotton goods markets last week, there was a continuance of the demand for goods in small lots and the total volume for the week was rather large. Business was better in the finished lines than in the unfinished lines and there was another decline in sheeting prices, wide sheetings closing the week on a basis of 65 cents for 10-4 bleached goods. Some print cloth constructions were reduced an eighth cent a yard.

Sales of ginghams and percales continued light as far as large contract work was concerned, but sellers reported orders from all sections of the country, which is taken to indicate that stocks are small, but retailers and jobbers are still inclined to buy only in small quantities.

Wash goods were quiet during the week, the best demand being for ratine weaves, flock dots and suiting fabrics. A moderate amount of business was reported in fine crepes.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, say in their weekly review of trade: Wholesale dry goods business continues slightly less than during corresponding week of last year both in volume and number of orders booked. Buyers have been in the market in fewer numbers. The indifference of retailers to make forward commitments will undoubtedly continue until favorable weather brisks up the movement of spring merchandise. Cotton exports are large. The effect on the silk market of the Japanese "pegging" of raw silk depends upon the amount of raw silk in this country. If the "peg" holds for six months, the fall silk situation will feel the effect of the stabilization. Collections continue about the same as during corresponding period of last year.

Fine combed goods markets are in a very weak position. The demand is very light and the few offers made are at prices so far under cost that curtailment of production in a larger way seems imminent. Pongees and some other cloths have been hurt by the influx if broadcloths, oxfords and other fine cloths from England and by the large output of these cloths by domestic mills. The shirting markets are poor, as the immediate demand is for dyed or printed goods with the call for the all-whites, and the staple madrasses are at a very low ebb. Although staple cotton costs around 34 cents a pound many fine combed goods offers made to mills are on a basis of as low as 21-cent cotton. Sales this week have been exceedingly light.

Narrow print cloths have sold on a basis for 6½ cents for 27-inch 64x Other staple constructions were very quiet, and it was said that on firm bids prices quoted could be shaded.

Sheetings are now quoted at 8½ cents for 31-inch 5-yard, 7¼ cents for 6.15s, 14¼ cents for 2.85s and 10⅝ cents for 4-yard 37-inch goods. On 4-yard 56x60s as low as 11¾ cents can be done.

Trading has continued to be of limited character in the duck market. A few of the low quotations referred to a week or more ago have been withdrawn, making actual selling prices more nearly conform to open quotations. This condition occurred some time ago and represents an effort to stabilize the price situation which has ruled unsteady. No price changes are reported in the various lists. Small spot sales continue to be made, though the aggregate of such business is unsatisfactory. Factors consider the market has turned the corner and is headed toward improvement.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7⅛ cents; 64x60s, 6⅞ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 9½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 16 cents; denims, 2.20s, 24½ cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 28 cents; prints, 10¾ cents; staple ginghams, 15 cents; dress ginghams, 18½ to 21 cents.

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### Large Sales of American Textiles in Chile.

Despite the fact that practically all the large importing houses and the small retailers in Chile are complaining of an overstock of textiles, one concern with eight branches in different parts of the country which sells only textiles from the United States, had a larger sale of its goods during January than during any of the preceding months. The head of this firm, says Commercial Attache R. H. Ackermann, had for a number of years represented a few American textile mills, and being convinced that a proper assortment of American goods was not being sold in Chile in the volume which the market could stand, he opened a retail store in Valparaiso and in Santiago, from which he has developed a chain including five cities of the Republic. His sales are strictly on a cash basis and at fixed prices. He visits New York periodically and purchases job lots of off season materials. His line includes percales, voiles, poplins, dress goods of all sorts, shirtings, both prints and white, cretonnes, in addition to the usual run of gray flannels, sheetings, ducks, whakis, drills, and hollands.

**Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.**
**52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.**
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All Numbers, Regular, Reverse and Fancy Twists.
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Sales to customers by wire on mill's acceptance and approval.
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**Singles and Plies—Right and Reverse Twists**
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# Want Department

### Mill For Sale.

A good 3,000-spindle mill, with space for 10,000 spindles, and good hydro-electric power. M. B. Pitts, Elberton, Ga.

### For Sale.

Liddell hand baling waste press. Excellent condition· Size of bale 27" x 54". $125.00 f. o. b. Charlotte. Address R. S. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—One exceptionally good boss weaver who is used to working on narrow fabric looms, and particularly who has had experience with elastic webbing. Factory situated in Greensboro. Excellent working conditions. F. D. Courtenay, 357 N Elm St., Greensboro, N. C.

### For Sale

5—40" Saco-Pettee Pickers, $225 each.
10—40" Lowell Cards, 12" Coiler, $250 each.
40—Deliveries Saco-Pettee Drawing, 12" Coilers, $20 delivery.
3—80-spindle H. & B. 10x5 Slubbers, $8.50 per spindle.
3—144-spindle Providence 7x3 Speeders, $3.50 per spindle.
4—200-spindle Providence 6x3 Jack Speeders, Balance Rail, $2 per spindle.
10—196-spindle Spinning Frames, Whitin medium gravity spindles, $1.20 per spindle.
2—80-spindle Spoolers, $1.50 per spindle.
1—30 Set, 22"x72" Dry Cans, made by Textile Machinery Co., of Providence, R. I., $1,600.
4,000 Whitin medium gravity spindles, complete with Bases and Bolsters, at 55c each.
1—7,000-spindle Spinning Equipment, consisting of: 4 Kitson Pickers, 22 Cards, 30 Deliveries Drawing, 2 Slubbers, 5 Intermediates, 8 Speeders, all spinning with metallic thread board Whitin medium gravity spindles.

All above in the very best of condition, and quick deliveries at $8.50 per spindle f. o. b. cars, Carolina shipping point.

Address:
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### Desire Purchase

One combed yarn mill ten to forty thousand spindles, equipped to manufacture from 30's to 70's yarns.

One colored goods mill with eight to fifteen thousand spindles, conveniently located to large stream of water.

**Address Box 577, McComb, Miss.**

### Wanted

To buy a used, 100 lb. dyestuff mixing machine. State price and particulars. Address L. M. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Want Position As Superintendent Or Overseer

27 years' experience in both yarn and cloth mills. Have held positions of assistant superintendent and overseer spinning, both mule and ring, spooling warping, both cone and tube winding. Good manager help. First-class references. Apply C. H. B., care Bulletin.

### For Sale

Two Knitting Mills of brick construction now in operation with its own railroad siding, under city fire protection and convenient to school, with thirty dwellings for employees; has sufficient land for enlarging mill and necessary dwellings. Capacity of both mills 1,500 dozen per day. Owners desirous of retiring from business. Will sell this property at bargain. Apply to F. C. Ferguson, Box 514, Rocky Mount, N. C.

### Have You Opening for Experienced Man?

I have worked through carding and spinning, was overseer of cloth room for 6 years, and have had 10 years' experience as mechanic and electrician at mill. Want job with some medium size mill and would start at small salary provided there is promise of advancement. Now employed but am looking for something with a future. Address P. J., care Bulletin.

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*"The Warps Best Friend"*
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*Manufacturers of Textile Winding Machinery*
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# EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

**The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is $2.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.**

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**During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.**

**We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.**

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WANT position as superintendent or will take place as overseer, carding spinning or weaving, prefer weaving. Now employed in good North Carolina mill, but wish to change for better place. Best of references. No. 4135.

WANT position as overseer carding in good sized room. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Eighteen years as overseer in good mills. Now overseer in large mill but have good reasons for wishing to change Age 48, have family, have good textile education and can run the job. No. 4136.

OVERSEER carding, now employed, wishes to make change. My experience and training fit me to handle large job in good mill. Good manager of help, first-class references as to character and ability. No. 4137.

WANT position as superintendent yarn mill of 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Age 46, married, long practical experience, 12 years as superintendent. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References. No. 4138.

WANT position as slasher tender or second hand in spinning. Well qualified for either place. Best of references. No. 4139.

WANT position as roller coverer. Am expert in roller covering and can demonstrate my ability in short time. Now employed in good mill. Want to correspond with mill needing man of unusual ability. No. 4140.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience in handling a combination of both rooms and can get excellent results. Good references. No. 4148.

WANT position as electrician with good mill or some other manufacturing plant. Have had 15 years' experience. Can furnish excellent references. No. 4149.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience as both superintendent and overseer. Best of references. No. 4150.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or master mechanic and electrician. Employed at present but have good reasons for making a change. Can come on ten days' notice. First-class references. No. 4151.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Am 44 years old and have had 20 years' experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Can furnish best of references. No. 4152.

WANT position as overseer plain weaving or overseer cloth room. Have had more than 25 years' experience on practically all kinds of goods. Am qualified to handle either position. Age 46, have family. Best of references. No. 4153.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience in the spinning room and have taken a course with the I. C. S. Good references. No. 4154.

WANT position as overseer of slasher department. Age 32, eight years' experience as slasher and beamer. Good references. No. 4154.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience on wide variety of fabrics and am capable man in every respect. Good references from past and present employers. No. 4156.

WANT position as superintendent of tire yarn or fabric plant, or fine combed yarn mill. Now located in East, but have had 6 years' experience in South. Long term of services superintendent and overseer and am reliable man who can get excellent results. Excellent references. No. 4157.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Long experience on lawns and sheetings and can guarantee satisfaction. Good references. No. 4158.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand in large room. Am also excellent card grinder. Long experience in good mill. A-1 references. No. 4159.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years as such and am now employed in my 19th year. Can handle yarn or cloth mill and am high class, practical man. No. 4160.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Past experience and training fits me to handle job in efficient manner. Good references. No. 4161.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or overseer weaving. Long experience in good mills in both departments. Reliable, steady man of good habits. Excellent references. No 4162.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Experienced in both steam and electric plants and can handle work in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4163.

WANT position as overseer spinning. experienced for many years on both carded and fine combed yarns. Would like to correspond with mill needing high-class man. Excellent references. No. 4164.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on many different fabrics and am competent and reliable. No. 4165.

WANT position as superintendent. Fitted by training and experience to handle large mill in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4166.

WANT position as superintendent; yarn mill preferred. Now superintendent of good yarn mill and have held job for over two years. Giving entire satisfaction. Thoroughly understand carding and spinning. 15 years as superintendent and overseer. Good references. No. 4167.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill. Long experience and can give references from many mill executives to show excellent record of past service. No. 4168.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Now employed as night superintendent but wish day job. References to show ability, character and past record. No. 4169.

WANT position as superintendent or will take overseer's place in any department. Thoroughly qualified to handle any room in the mill. Best of references. No. 4170.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Will go anywhere. Prefer yarn mill of 5,000 to 30,000 spindles. Can come at once. Best of references. No. 4176.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Ten years' experience in carding, spinning and winding. Now employed, but will change on short notice. Age 37, with family. References from present and past employers. No. 4172.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man, good pusher, can get quality production on all classes of yarns. Good references. No. 4173.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Practical man of long experience on practically all yarn counts made in South. Good references. No. 4174.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had 20 years' experience in spinning, spooling and warping in some of best mills in South, and West, both white and colored work. Age 36, married, sober, now employed as overseer. Good references. No. 4175.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding and spinning. Many years' experience as superintendent and overseer and am well qualified in every respect. Best of references. No. 4171.

SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinner desires position. Would take place as night superintendent in large mill. Prefer mill on plain work. Satisfactory references. No. 4177.

WANT position as superintendent of mill or plain weaving or hosiery yarn. Am now 32 years of age and can give good references. Now employed as superintendent. No. 4178.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in medium size mill. Would consider weave room in large mill. Best of references. No. 4179.

WANT position as spinner. Age 48. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4180.

WANT position as superintendent of finishing in yarn plant. Long experience in large Eastern mill and have excellent record of service. Fine references. No. 4181.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or box comber. Am specialist in combed yarn work and have had a long term of satisfactory service. Excellent references. No. 4182.

WANT position as shipping clerk. Four years' experience and can handle big job Now employed as shipping clerk. Gilt-edged references. No. 4183.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed as such, but wish a larger place. Experienced, practical and reliable man. No. 4184.

WANT position as overseer finishing department, white or colored goods. Have had 16 years' experience in cloth room, 12 years as overseer on white and colored goods, wet and dry finish. Best of references. No. 4185.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. No. 4186.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle either plain or fancy work both colored and white. Now employed. First-class references. No. 4187.

WANT position as superintendent, carder, spinner or carder and spinner. Have acceptably filled overseer's position for long term of years. Best of references. No. 4188.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Experienced and skilled mechanic of long experience. Best of references. No. 4189.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 12 years as overseer and 5 years as overhauler in spinning and twisting. Good references. Address No. 4190.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer weaving or designer. Have specialized in fancy weaving and designing and can show samples that have proved business getting. Long record of satisfactory service in fine weaving plants. Good references. No. 4192.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in larger mill Have had 20 years as overseer. Good references. No. 4191.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed but want better job. First-class references. No. 4193.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer weaving mill. Practical man of long experience on great variety of fabrics. Good references No. 4194.

WANT position as overseer carding anywhere in South. Long experience and also graduate of I. C. S. Good references. No. 4197.

WANT position as overseer spinning, twisting or winding at not less than $40 weekly. Have had 25 years in the mill. 10 years as overseer, have run present room 3 years. Good references. No. 4195.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My experience has been as overseer in a number of large weave rooms and many kinds of goods. Excellent references. No. 4196.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room on plain goods. Am hustler for quality production and good manager of help. Good references. No. 4198.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Now employed. Many years as both superintendent and overseer and am competent worker. Good references. No. 4199.

WANT position as carder. Have had 7 years as overseer and can give first-class references. No 4200.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill, or overseer weaving. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving and winding and can give good references. No. 4201.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer plant on tire fabrics. Experienced man of good habits and character and can give good references. No. 4202.

WANT position as overseer weaving on any kind of plain work; 12 years as overseer and have always been able to get the goods. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Good references. No. 4203.

WANT position as spinner. Have held present job for over 6 years and made good record. Can get quality production at right price. Good references No. 4203.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am hustler for production and quality and know how to keep costs down. No. 4204.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had 12 years' experience. Have finished course in grading and stapling cotton. Know mill business thoroughly. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 4206.

WANT position as carder in small mill or second hand in large mill. At present employed by good mill but desire to change. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4207

WANT position as carder. Thoroughly understand the carding process and have long term of experience in good mill. Best of references. No. 4208.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced and reliable man who can get results. Experience gained in some of the best mills in the Carolinas. Excellent references. No. 4209.

WANT position as superintendent. Am competent executive and good manager of help, experienced in all departments of mill and man of good character and habits. Best of references. No. 4210.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill or assistant superintendent in large mill Prefer mill in Georgia, Alabama or Missippi. Long experience as overseer spinning. Have held present place as assistant superintendent for many years, making 4s to 40s single and ply cones, tubes, skeins and warps. References. No. 4111.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Am 41 years old, have had 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent of mills in Georgia. Can give good references as to character and ability and can come at once. Good manager of help. No. 4113.

MASTER mechanic and chief engineer of extraordinary ability will consider proposition by March first. Fine machinist and mechanical engineer. Correspondence strictly confidential. No. 4114.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would accept place as carder and spinner. Practical man of long experience who can get results and who can successfully manage help. References. No. 4423.

WANT position as overseer carding. Qualied by experience and training to handle card room in thoroughly practical and up-to-date manner. Good references. No. 4224.

WANT rposition as superintendent o overseer large weve room. Now employed as superintendent but would like better job. Have long record of successful service and references to show it. No. 4225.

WANT position as overseer weave room or cloth room. Now employed, but wish larger job. Experienced on many lines of goods, competent and reliable. References to show character and ability. No. 4226.

WANT position as assistant superintendent. Age 25, graduate of well-known textile school, three years' experience in all departments of mill, two years as manager of testing laboratory in large mill. Excellent reference. No. 4227.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My experience covers a long term of years in a number of first-class mills, making a wide variety of goods. Excellent references. No. 4228.

WANT position as carder and spinner, either or both. Age 35, have family. Experienced man who can give as reference some of the best mills in the South. No. 4231.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent of plain weaving mill. Long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can get excellent results. No. 4333.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed as night carder, but wish day job. Have had 20 years' experience in carding, spinning, spooling and warping, both white and colored work. Can furnish good references. No. 4234.

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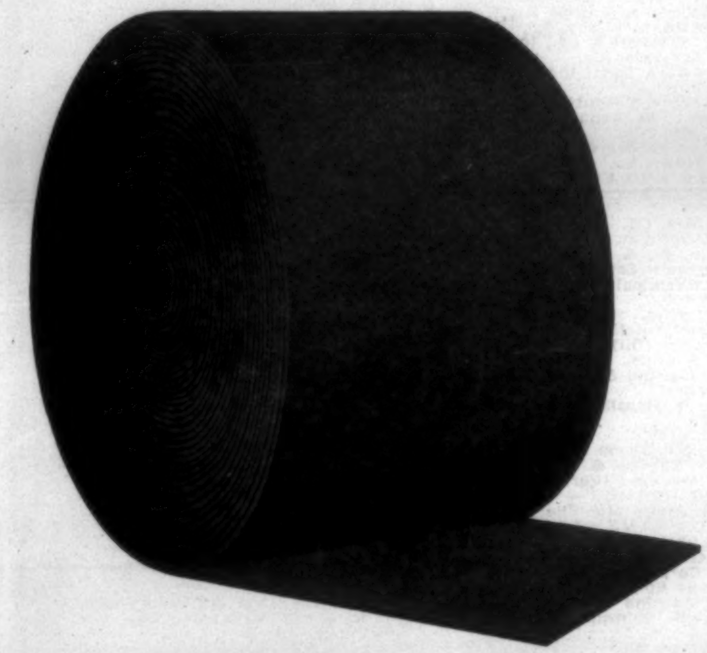

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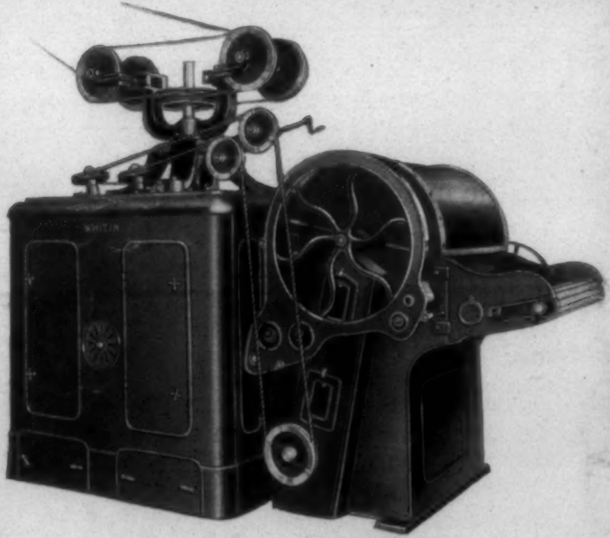

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